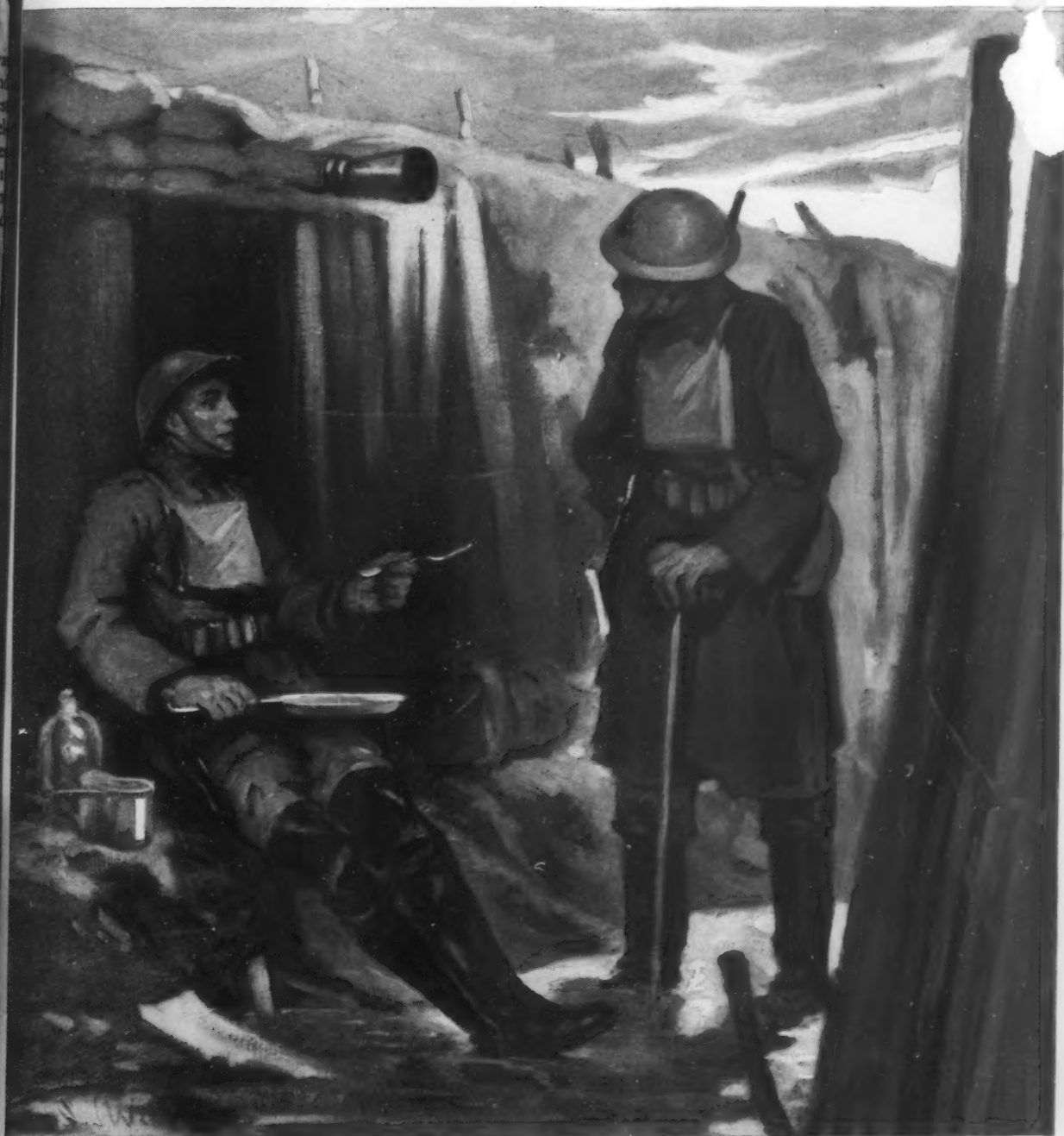


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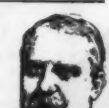
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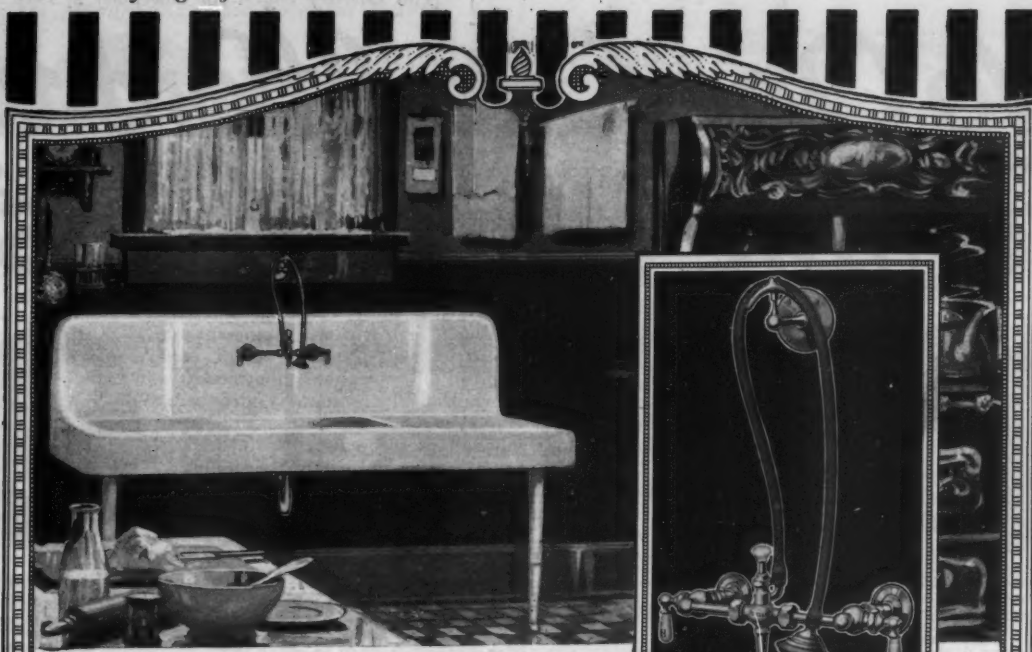
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY NOT READY FOR AN ALLIED PEACE

GERMANY IS READY for what she calls a "peace of justice," a peace between exhausted equals, but the important point just at present is that she does not seem to Allied writers to be ready yet for a "peace with justice," as interpreted by President Wilson, Prime Minister Lloyd George, and Premier Clemenceau. What the German General Staff evidently wanted, as viewed here, was an armistice which would allow it to gather strength for a new offensive or an impregnable defense, or else peace which would lead to a more successful war "next time." But President Wilson flatly tells Germany that if she gets an armistice from the Allies its conditions will "make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible," and it has been officially stated in Paris that "an armistice is almost impossible, as the conditions would be so unimaginably drastic." The acceptance of such an armistice would be tantamount to Germany's unconditional surrender, for which the American press do not believe Prince Maximilian's "proud people accustomed to victory" are by any means ready. The Chancellor has reminded the Reichstag that it is his duty not to submit "to a peace of violence without a fight," and that in case of necessity the German Government "in the name of the German people will issue a call for national defense." True, the German newspapers admit Germany's need of peace, but they protest that their Army is still strong and suggest various means for effective war to the end for defense of the Fatherland in case the Allied demands are too bitter.

Of course, a Germany conceding anything is a Germany weakening, every one agrees. A conservative statesman like Lord Milner asks us not to be too ready to denounce German reforms and peace moves as a sham, and the Socialist New York *Call* is confident that the German peace pleas are "the expiring effort of the Junkers of that country to save what they can out of the wreck of their dreams of world-conquest." The New York *Evening Post* finds it difficult to believe that what has been going on in Germany "is really stage management for the delusion of the Allies"; for, it adds, "an emperor who can stage a spectacle of his own throne tottering, his armies beaten, and his empire in dissolution, and then in a marvelous transfor-

mation scene can reveal himself as securer than ever, his armies undefeated, and his country united," is an *impresario* playing a rôle altogether too heroic for the average mind to grasp.

But to no small number of our editors there has been a great deal of stage management in Germany this fall, and tho they see the defeat-brought leaven of democracy at work in Germany, they think it will take considerable time to leaven that rather solid lump. As the *Rochester Herald* reminds us, "the penetration of the German mind is a slow process." "Even if the sentiment of the German people were wholly in favor of peace at any price—which it is not—the German people have no way of making their will effective," says the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, for "it will be many months—years, perhaps—before a German can speak his mind in public without being shot at the next ensuing sunrise." To think that the war is to all intents and purposes over is simply to play into the hands of the enemy, agree such papers as the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Sun*, and Boston

Transcript. They look upon the German Government as simply sparring for time diplomatically until the military situation improves, and at the same time trying to persuade its people that President Wilson is denying peace to them. The *Washington Post* would have us to remember that "peace overtures are purely war-tactics." The editor of the New York *Globe* and Mr. Simonds, of *The Tribune*, ask us not to be misled by the German peace offensive which has, as planned, been substituted for the disastrous military offensive of last spring. The *London Times* has been examining German newspaper utterances of recent weeks and comes to the conclusion that "the whole German press, far from thinking in terms of surrender, are basing calculations on trapping the Allies into peace negotiations, and then, in spite of all 'acceptances,' count on playing one of the Entente Powers against the other." A shrewd editor from rural Pennsylvania agrees that rumors of an impending German collapse should be received with skepticism, and says in his *Venango Herald*: "Germany is willing to go to any lengths, and even the name of the Kaiser has to be dragged in the mud—possibly with the recognition of the fact that it can't get any dirtier than it is." The *Wall Street Journal* describes Germany's



THE SUMMONS.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

peace-making diplomacy as an effort "to find a way to concede everything without relinquishing anything," and observes that "a promissory republic in Germany and a paper monarchy in Poland are not much of a show-down." These two amendments to the Imperial Constitution, it should be noted here, have been accepted by both Reichstag and Bundesrath, or Federal Council:

"The consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag is required for a declaration of war in the Empire's name, except in a case where imperial territory has already been invaded or its coasts attacked.

"Treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states which deal with affairs coming under the competence of the imperial law-giving bodies require the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag."

President Wilson in his note of October 23 said that while some of the German constitutional changes are "significant and important," "it does not appear that the principle of a govern-



TELLING IT TO THE WORLD.

—Knott in the Dallas News.

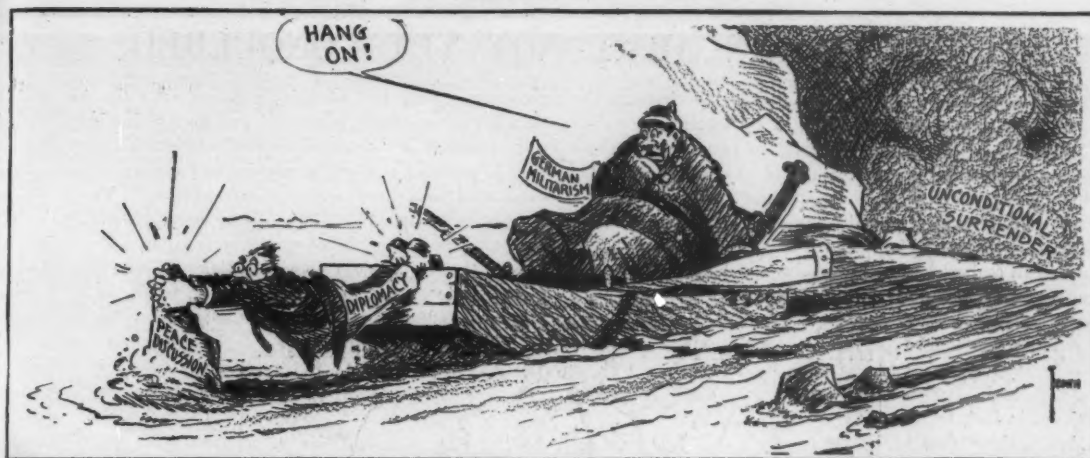
ment responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guaranties either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practise now partially agreed upon will be permanent." Lord Robert Cecil the other day told a New York *Sun* correspondent that "altho the military party in Germany is numerically small, there is nothing to show that its control of the government has been destroyed." American editors are in thorough accord with these statements and point out various respects in which the present German Government is far from democratic. The Columbia *Record* sums it up briefly: "The Kaiser has merely called in a new bunch of liars, the old ones having failed to put it over." "The spectacle of a nation revolutionizing from the top" is one which may well be looked on with suspicion by democratic peoples, remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. The changes in the German Government, it avers, can not be considered genuine, "unless the spirit of the Teutonic peoples asserts itself; liberty can be conferred, but it can not be maintained if the subject concerned is without the spirit to cherish it and fight for it."

Here we are brought face to face with the question whether, irrespective of any change in their government, peace can safely be made with the German people in their present state of mind. In the first place, *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us that the German institutions which we insist on changing "are part of the life of the people, and these people are accustomed to a condition which is only feudalism of an essentially medieval kind, under other names." After reminding its readers that the

Reichstag has always knuckled down in its disputes with the Kaiser, the Kansas City *Star* declares that "such a rabbitlike spirit is not to be converted into real courage by any form of words or change in the framework of the Government." The New York *Globe* points out that even should the Kaiser retire, power will still remain with the element which has controlled him—"the combination of landed Junker aristocrats, who represent all the evils of the past, and rapacious captains of industry, who represent all the evils of the past and future." This double group, we are told, "prefers to rule through an autocracy, but it can and would rule through a democracy," for the German masses "are politically uneducated—are as backward as the Russian masses." The Minneapolis *Journal* agrees that this combination can retain control of the Reichstag in any event; they have but one thing to fear, it adds—"such a rout of the German Army as will shatter Germany completely. As for the chances of a German domestic uprising, they are not one in ten, since the German, ferocious as he is toward his victims, is at home the most docile of subjects and servile of servants."

London business men interviewed by the New York *Evening Post's* financial correspondent in England believe that America is now beginning to see more plainly one point perhaps not hitherto sufficiently recognized at our distance from the scene of war, that is, "that while doubtless many Germans abhor both the cause of the war and the subsequent atrocities, the great mass of the people support both." Recent American editorial utterances confirm this statement. Editors of all shades of political opinion, except extreme radicals, and from all parts of the country, agree with ex-President Taft that "one of the greatest mistakes this country made at the beginning of the war was to countenance the thought that we were not fighting the German people." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* declares that "the Hun is a Hun at heart, and that is all there is to it; he must be beaten; he must be dealt with as of the brute creature; he must be whipt into obedience and held in obedience for a long time to come." The Washington *Post* denounces the Germans as incorrigible and incurable rebels against truth and justice, as "worshippers of brute force," whose faith "will not pass away until the brute force which sustains that faith has been shattered, scattered, and brought to death."

In Kansas, the Wichita *Beacon*, owned by the Republican candidate for Governor, declares that the Prussian people "are of the same mind as the Kaiser," and it concludes that therefore "Berlin, the last refuge of tyranny, must be shaken to its very foundations if there is to be a permanent victory for freedom." In Ohio, the Columbus *Citizen*, of the Scripps-McRae chain, is convinced that "the Hohenzollern virus has infected the entire nation," and that "the German people are as tricky as their rulers." Soldiers who have met the Hun in action or who have been "prisoners and have been spat upon by the common civilian populations of German cities," the folk of the districts invaded by Germany, these, the Toledo *Blade* is confident, "pray quite as much for the visiting of retribution upon prison-guards, foul-fighting private soldiers, and looting camp-followers as upon members of the governing class of Germany." Only by the severe discipline of crushing defeat and punishment, continues this Ohio paper, "may the German people be weaned of the belief that their *Gott* approves of their warfare, that the German is specially licensed to do that which is forbidden of the rest of mankind, that responsibility is to be shifted by simply saying, 'Tis the fault of those who governed us.'" In Illinois, the Peoria *Journal* declares that the German people have been "guilty of as many crimes as the Kaiser," for while the Kaiser did the planning, it was the German people as German soldiers or sailors who committed the atrocities on land and sea. The New York *Times* remarks: "We certainly have not acquired such a great love for the German people that we are making war so that they can taste the delights of a better government." Even the New



ABOVE THE FALLS.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

York *World* and the New York *Evening Post*, which have so consistently supported President Wilson's endeavors to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and his people, are moved to scornful laughter at Foreign Secretary Solf's request that the President be careful of the "honor of the German people." Nobody, observes *The World*, said anything about the "honor of the German people" when the atrocities and the spoliation and the conspiracies and the treaty-breaking were under way.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, express the opinion of many thoughtful Americans when he declared in a New York address that at present "the German mind is in a condition of disease; it has been deliberately schooled for forty years to think in terms of war and of evil." According to modern psychiatrists, a severe shock is sometimes an effective remedy for mental disease. Mr. Morgenthau continued:

"This is the reason why a complete military defeat is the essential preliminary to ending the war. There is not the slightest doubt that at this present moment Germany still believes that she is superior to the rest of the world in war, and that she regards her present reverses as merely temporary, serious enough perhaps to justify her in making an inconclusive peace, but not serious enough to dissuade her from her great enterprise of universal empire. If permitted to do so, she will temporarily lay down her arms and immediately begin repairing the injuries to her military machine. . . .

"There is only one kind of a Germany that will cease to menace the world, and that is a chastened Germany. There is only one way to chasten Germany, and that is to defeat her so completely that the memory will not pass out of her mind for many generations. Such a defeat is absolutely essential to the reeducation of Germany along the lines of civilization and democracy."

The German note of October 20 to President Wilson accepted the evacuation of occupied territories precedent to an armistice, with conditions to be "left to the judgment of the military advisers," and "the actual standard of power on both sides in the field" to "form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing the standard." The German Government expressed hope that the President would "approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people." In this note the German Government protested against accusations of inhumanity, asserting that German soldiers are under orders to spare private property and to protect the people, and that "where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions, the guilty are being punished." "The German Government further denies that the German Navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life-boats with their passengers," suggests a neutral commission to "clear up" these facts, and says it has sent "orders to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger-ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will

reach every single submarine at sea before its return." President Wilson's declaration that no peace could be negotiated with autocracy brought out the explanation that the new German Government, with its members leaders of Reichstag parties, was "formed in complete accord with the wishes of the representation of the people based on the equal, universal, secret, direct franchise." After mentioning the constitutional changes already noted, Foreign Secretary Solf declared that the permanence of the new system is safeguarded "also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance."

The publication of this note drew from the American press a repetition of the almost universal demand for unconditional surrender by Germany. It was denounced as a "shameless piece of hypocrisy" and "mere bosh," as a "whining, blubbering, lying, and quibbling answer." The denials of German atrocities awoke the particular scorn of American editors. One paragrapher summed up this part of the note as saying in effect:

"We have never committed any atrocities, and while peace negotiations are pending we have given strict orders, whose observance we can not guarantee, not to commit any more of 'em."

President Wilson's reply of the 23d expressed the American opinion of Germany's professions of political reform and was in general considered in this country, London, and Paris as the equivalent of a demand for Germany's unconditional surrender. While the President agreed to transmit to the Allies the German request for an armistice, he deemed it his duty to say:

"That the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

The President pointed out to the German Foreign Secretary that there is no guaranty that any of the constitutional changes in the German Government "now partially agreed upon will be permanent." He declared it evident that "the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire was unimpaired." The President repeated that the world does not and can not "trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy," and that in making peace the United States "can not deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany," and concluded:

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender."

THE GERMAN ARMY NOT YET CONQUERED

IT IS "FOOLISH AND DANGEROUS" to circulate the idea that Germany will be beaten by Christmas, thinks *The Army and Navy Journal*, for the cold truth is that there is no short road before us to the Rhine or to Berlin, but a long, hard one, and this military authority points out that even when we have driven the German out of France and Belgium and his back is against the wall of his Fatherland, "all his bravery as a fighting man and all his tactical genius will be brought to the defense of his native soil." Many hard battles were fought after Waterloo; Sedan, and Gettysburg, before final victory, and many must be fought now before the Allies will parade through Berlin. Napoleon, in fact, really met his decisive defeat at Leipzig, but Mr. Frank H. Simonds recalls in the *New York Tribune* that it took not only the Leipzig campaign of 1813, but the Marne campaign of 1814 and the Waterloo campaign of 1815 to rid the world of the Napoleonic peril and to destroy the Napoleonic legend, and he adds that—

"If we have won the Leipzig campaign this summer, we have done nothing more. We have not advanced a foot in Germany; we are still demanding that the German make peace on the basis of what we expect to do, not what we have done and not what he believes we can do. Our victory is still limited, our terms absolute."

The Scientific American recommends to its readers a letter of a British major, who writes:

"I see by some of the American papers that you sent me that there is a tendency—natural, perhaps, after the appalling strain and danger of March and April—to magnify the present offensive and to regard the immediate results of it with a degree of confidence which, to those who know what yet remains to be done, is false and likely to cause a disastrous slackening of effort in all the work behind the lines."

"They use the word 'cracking' about the Huns. They write jubilantly of their broken morale, the destruction of their reserves, and the fact that they are now fighting only because they are driven to it by their officers. All that sort of stuff makes us sick, and if a mere glance were given to the casualties of the British Army alone it would be seen that the Germans are putting up the fight of their lives. It is a back-hand blow in the face to us, the French, the Americans, and the Belgians, to read that we are all spanking a lot of cowed and frightened men who spend their time in throwing up their hands and blubbering 'Kamerad,' when the truth is that every inch of the ground we retake is soaked again by our blood and only comes back to us by hard and incessant fighting against a huge machine of clever, desperately courageous men, masters of every conceivable trick and damnable device."

"Is it insanity or pro-Germanism that makes men say to each other that the whole show will be over by Christmas?"

Victory is on the way for the Allies, the *Buffalo Evening News* believes, but it will not be completely won for many days to come, and the *Jersey City Journal*, noting that Germany still

possesses a large and formidable Army, even tho far weaker than it was last March, points out that she will find her new lines some hundred or more miles shorter, which will be "a tremendous help from a military standpoint and seems certain to carry over until next year any military decision." Victory is in sight, sure enough, thinks the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, but we shall have to earn it before we can enjoy it, and this journal tells us that "this is the time of all times for true Americans to grit their teeth and prepare for a long, hard pull." Foreign Secretary Balfour, of England, is quoted as saying that "it is

not right to suppose that the enemy is crumbling to pieces, but we have entered a phase that assures us we shall enjoy the fruits of victory."

In the *New York Times* Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice writes of exaggerated views of the military position on the Western Front as follows:

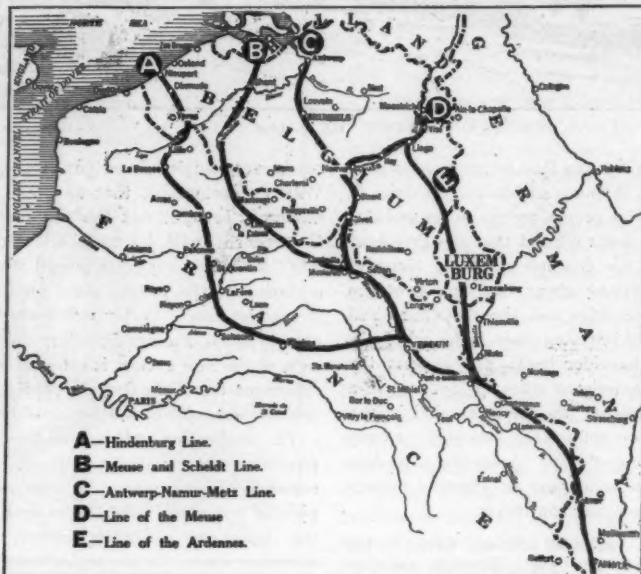
"That position is extraordinarily favorable, but we do not improve it by overestimating the chances in our favor. The Germans have given us a lesson in the dangers of exaggeration, which it behooves us not only to remember, but to mark and learn. There has been talk of cutting off whole German armies, of another and greater Sedan, but I confess that I can not see any immediate likelihood of a military cataclysm overtaking the German armies in the West. . . ."

"It is a very difficult problem to cut off any considerable portion of forces numbering 4,000,000 men who are deployed on a continuous front presenting no flanks open to attack. When the enemy finds that owing to the great Allied drive forward part of his troops are left in an awkward salient, he can, by making use of the great delaying powers of modern weapons, protect the flanks of the salient long enough to enable him to get his troops out of it with more or less loss in men and material. His armies, being strung out on a very wide front, can use for retreat every road and every railway behind them, and there are many railways not shown on the ordinary maps, which he has made since the beginning of the war."

"In these circumstances, Sedans are hard to come by. None the less, the military situation is one of great promise, because the foe's power of meeting attack everywhere along his front has gone, and Foch's power of attacking everywhere is increasing almost daily. We have evidence of this in the recent changes which have been made in the grouping of the Allied forces."

The remarkable feature of our victories, this authority goes on to say, has been the speed with which we have obtained results this year as compared with former years, and he reminds us that—

"In 1918 we drove the enemy back to the Hindenburg line in less than one month with a loss to him on the British front alone of 75,000 prisoners and over 700 guns. In 1917 it took us three months to get him back the same distance, with the loss of about 21,000 prisoners and 220 guns. Last week the Allies in two days in Flanders gained far more ground than we recovered



From the *New York Tribune*.

THE GERMAN DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

The Allies have taken line A, and the Germans in their retreat are now trying to make a stand along line B.



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WHAT THE HINDENBURG LINE LOOKS LIKE.

This photograph of a section of the Hindenburg line near Bullecourt, northwest of Cambrai, was taken by a British aerial observer. It shows three trench-lines with their communications, and in the left foreground acres of wire entanglements in front of the first-line positions. Another system of wire entanglements may be seen in the background. This is typical of the defenses which the British Army crashed through with tanks, cavalry, and infantry between Lens and St. Quentin.

in 1917 in two months of desperate fighting. There can be no better indication of the weakening of the enemy's power."

The wild enthusiasm and rejoicing in the liberated cities of northern France and Belgium find echo here as we scan the stupendous record of the unified Foch Allied command since July 18. As summarized by Mr. Simonds in *The Tribune*:

"In this period the armies fighting under Foch's supreme command have captured upward of 400,000 prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns. They have already liberated more than 8,000 square miles of French and Belgian territory. More than this, in winning the Battle of the Hindenburg Line they have won the war, won it on the confession of Germany herself. All that now follows will be the exploitation of the victory to the hour of the final surrender.

"Nor is this all. Not only has there been a supreme victory in the West, but in Syria a British army, acting in strict co-ordination with Western operations, and also under the command of Foch, has broken the military power of Turkey and liberated Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia—has sealed the doom of the Osmanli Empire.

"Again, in Macedonia, another army, commanded by a French general, but composed of contingents from many nations, has achieved a tremendous battle-field success, compelled the surrender without condition of Bulgaria, abolished *Mittel-europa*, and is advancing to the Danube, sweeping before it the last vestiges of German control in the Balkans and carrying with it the doom of Austria-Hungary.

"In sum, the whole gigantic German conception, the colossal German scheme, which for four long years has threatened civilization and democracy with ever-growing might and with ever-expanding frontiers has been abolished. German armies are retreating and leaving behind them the wrecks of that world-empire which was for a moment well-nigh realized, but is now and forever destroyed."

Another summary of the victorious three months is compiled

from official reports by the *New York Sun*, from which we quote as follows:

"Territory Reclaimed—Approximately 3,000 square miles, counting from the point of greatest German penetration on July 15.

"Towns Freed—Many hundreds, including among the most important Middelkerke, Ostend, Ghisteltes, Zeebrugge, Bruges, Roulers, Lophen, Thielt, Courtrai, Menin, Comines, Tourcoing, Roubaix, Lille, La Bassée, Douai, Noyon, Cambrai, Le Catelet, St. Quentin, La Fère, Laon, Berry-au-Bac, Bourgogne, Craonne, Soissons, Reims, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Lens, Péronne.

"Prisoners Taken—380,000.

"Guns Captured—(Cannon), 3,500.

"Machine Guns Captured—40,000.

"Trench Mortars Captured—2,000 (evidently an underestimate).

"Airplanes Destroyed—200 (approximate and probably underestimated).

"Captive Balloons Destroyed—Eighty.

"Long-Range Bombardment Stopped—Forest of St. Gobain taken, where Germans had installed big gun that shelled Paris.

"Notable Advantages Gained—St. Mihiel salient wiped out, German U-boat bases on Belgian coast taken, all commanding terrane of the famous La Fère-Laon line captured, German lines of railway communication tapped, Forest of Argonne cleared, Allied communicating lines freed from German interruption, German offensive stopt and turned into a rout.

"In Other Fields—British advance, notably in Palestine, pushing forward the line originally stretching from the sea to the River Jordan; British checkmate Turks in Caucasus and block route to India, Allied forces in Macedonia break Bulgarian front, forcing the surrender of Bulgaria and creating a new menace from Roumania; Italians take Durazzo in Albania and push forward, Allies defeat Austrian Fleet in Adriatic, Allies push forward into Russia from the north, and more than 600 miles into Siberia from Vladivostok."

SPLITTING UP AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE DEATH-KNELL of the Hapsburg Empire" was rung when President Wilson's note of October 19 put a quietus on Emperor Karl's "autonomy" maneuvers, exults the *Washington Post*, sounding the keynote of a "grimly jubilant chorus of American approval. "The break-up of Austria is no longer a dream. It is a fact," declares the *Chicago Evening Post*, and rejoices that "the present breaks the clamps with which Hapsburg and Hohenzollern have bound the Middle Ages upon Central Europe." So, comments *The Christian Science Monitor*, "the polyglot Empire which joined Germany in a war for the crazy purpose of world-dominion . . . runs on the rocks, and begins to go to pieces like a ship pounded by a gale," and the *Kansas City Times* can not see that "any human purpose calls for the continued existence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire"; the *New York Times* shows lively appreciation of the "bankruptcy" of "the old and celebrated firm of Austrian & Magyar, whose affairs have been handled with such distinguished unsuccess by members of the Hapsburg family," and the *New York Herald* finds that "matters are adjusting themselves in Central Europe to the free and unshackled conditions for the securing of which America

entered this war, and toward which we can now look with complete hopefulness. The changes of the last few months are so wonderful as to be well-nigh incredible." The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of Vienna, adds a cabled admission: "We are assisting at the end of Austria-Hungary!" "Other Vienna papers," reports the American correspondent at Zurich who sends this special cable, "if their language is less pointed, evidently hold a share of the same sentiment."

The "race between the Emperor with a policy of Federation and the various nationalities with a purpose of race integration," as Mr. Frank H. Simonds epitomizes the Austrian internal situation in the *New York Tribune*, became acute with Austria's note of October 7, asking for peace on the basis of President Wilson's "fourteen points." To make a show of meeting the American conditions, according to the interpretation of most of our editors, Emperor Karl issued a manifesto declaring that "Austria must become, in conformity with the will of its people, a confederate state in which each nationality shall form in the territory which it occupies its own local autonomy." The first answer to this "attempt of the Hapsburg dynasty to federalize the tottering Empire" came in the announcement of the Declaration of Independence of the Czecho-Slovaks, issued by the Czecho-Slovak National Council, already recognized by the United States and the Entente Allies as a belligerent *de facto* Government. Cables told of the red-and-white flag flying in the new national capital at Prague, of issues of Czecho-Slovak national currency, and of German troops and artillery rushed to suppress the rebellion. On the same day (October 19) President Wilson refused the Austro-Hungarian request for an armistice, on the ground that the "fourteen points" had suffered modification by events since January 8. In place of the "autonomous development" previously specified, he declared himself "obliged to insist" that the Czecho-Slovaks, and not

he, should be the judges of "what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

Nothing could be more striking and significant than the message from the great Republic of the West, made up of many races, united and harmonious, to the ancient Empire of the Hapsburgs, virtually informing it that its plan of fostering racial hatreds is a failure and means its dissolution. Several editors offer historical explanations for our extreme dislike of the Hapsburg and unanimous satisfaction that his Empire is about to leave him, even if it does nothing worse to him than that. The *New York Globe* presents this indictment:

"Said Francis II., one of the masters of Hapsburg policy, to a French Ambassador:

"My peoples are foreigners to each other. All the better. They will not have the same diseases at the same time. I put Hungarians in Italy and Italians in Hungary. They do not understand each other. From their antipathies comes order, and peace from their mutual dislike."

"*Divide ut imperes.*" It has been the maxim of the Hapsburg. Her monarchs, for dynastic reasons, have deliberately incited racial hate. Austrian power has known it would perish unless it artificially kept national distrusts alive. There has been a capitalization of internal anarchy. Czech, Hungarian, Roumanian,

Ruthenian, Pole, Slovenian, Croat, Italian, Serbian, and Tyrolean—each personally is a decent enough fellow. If let alone he would be a peaceable neighbor. But vicious statecraft has played on a common human weakness. Reaching beyond her own borders, Austria has recently devoted herself to creating hate in the Balkans."

Kossuth and Kosciusko fought for what is now happening in Austria-Hungary, the *Newark Evening News* reminds us, and the *New York Evening Post* mentions a significant incident that occurred as recently as last July when a Czech deputy rose in the Austrian Reichsrath and shouted this defiance: "You call us traitors. We are traitors to Austria—every one of us honestly admits it. We want the same as you, to be free citizens of our own state." Nor is the final American aim, that all subject races of the Central Powers shall be free citizens of their own free states, to be attained without the exercise of every precaution by the Allied Powers. The ability of the Hapsburg to be beaten in war and still keep in the saddle is proverbial. As the *Detroit Free Press* remarks, "The ramshackle entity called Austria-Hungary has hung together with a tenacity that has confounded all adequate analysis."

There is reassurance in the reply of the *Pittsburg Post* to this and similar doubts as to what may happen when the Emperors of *Mittleuropa* reach that peace conference for which their eagerness shows no decrease as the days go by. Says *The Post*:

"The Allies will scarcely negotiate for what they have in their hands, or credit the enemy with giving, in the interest of peace, rights that they had to force from him in battle. There is a vast difference between what the Allies might have done on January 8 if Germany and her cobelligerents had then agreed to give up stolen property and make amends and what they will do to-day after having been put to such awful sacrifices to obtain what belongs to them."



THE POLYGLOT EMPIRE OF THE HAPSBURGS.
Which may soon split along racial lines as here shown. The Allies and President Wilson have already acknowledged the independence of the united Czechs and Slovaks at the north. At the south the people of the lands northeast of the Adriatic are expected to join Serbia and Montenegro to form a great Jugo-Slav nation.



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NOW LET US HAVE PEACE.

—Cassel in the New York Evening World.



THE WAIL OF A BULLY.

—Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

TOO MUCH WAR FOR THE WAR-MAKER.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

NOW THAT "MADE IN GERMANY" has become a trade-killer instead of an aid, various people in this country are asking why "Made in America" or "Made in U. S. A." should not replace it in the markets of the world. Congress, it seems, is now considering the Sims Bill, or "National Trade-mark Bill," framed to compel the marking of all goods made in the United States with the legend "Made in the U. S. A.," or something of similar import. Various advertising and manufacturing interests are working, not without some opposition, to pass the bill, and to popularize the idea of a national trade-mark. Such a label, explains *The Editor and Publisher* (New York), "would simply be used in connection with the individual trade-mark, giving to the goods entitled to it the additional value attached to a governmental certificate of American manufacture. There is no intention to eliminate the private trade-mark already established, or to be developed, for branded goods."

The necessity for protecting "American products against the advance in our midst of any German product," as several of the sponsors for the movement put it, is the argument most generally advanced in favor of the new compulsory trade-mark. *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) notes that "many manufacturers are urging that all American-made goods be stamped 'Made in America' in order to protect themselves against the possibility of German-made stuff being sold in this country." As *The Record* points out:

"Germany is already preparing to meet the danger of having its goods boycotted by establishing factories in neutral countries, owned and operated by Germans, for even they know that no decent human being would want to buy stuff made in Germany. We shall, therefore, have our markets flooded, if we are not wise in protecting against this danger, with stuff owned by Germans and made by Germans, but manufactured across the line in neutral countries."

"If, on the other hand, there is a general adoption in the United States of a system of marking 'Made in America' everything produced in America, whether it be a paper of pins or a penknife or a silk hat or a locomotive, we shall go a long way toward the development and the permanent prosperity of American industrial interests."

The Jewelers' Circular (New York), in hearty agreement,

declares: "The agitation in relation to 'Made in America' as a national trade-mark is going to make the public study the merchandise purchased as never before. The wise jeweler will see to it that the goods he sells are clearly labeled in such a way that it will show: (1) that it is not the product of any enemy country; (2) that it will show the quality, and (3) that it will show the source of manufacture." Unnamed or unidentified goods will be looked upon with suspicion after the war, comments *The American Perfumer* (New York), and is moved to conjecture "to what extent German manufacturers, after the war, may abandon stamping their products 'Made in Germany' as heretofore—especially as concerns merchandise for export sale in those countries now allied against them." This authority is not quite so sure as several other trade journals that Germany will be indefinitely shut out of the world's markets. It calls attention to the fact that "undoubtedly no other national trade-mark ever was so firmly or so universally established in the minds of the people as 'Made in Germany.' Even the little children were conversant with it." On the basis of this anti-war German achievement several authorities make rosy predictions for our own "Made in America" slogan. The question arises as to whether we should translate it, following the German custom, for use in German-speaking localities, matching the Teutonic "Made in Germany" with our own "In Amerika Gemacht."

Mr. D. C. Crawford, director of textiles, American Museum of Natural History, finds a double advantage in an obligatory labeling of all American goods with the American name. He mentions in *The Herald-Examiner* (Chicago) those days not long past when "pernicious custom made it possible to exploit the name of France" in the matter of women's wear. Put more plainly, many an American hat and gown came, at a profiteer's price, to the ultimate consumer with a Paris label. California wines were shipped abroad in hogsheads, and came home to be consumed in bottles bearing most deceptive and expensive foreign names. From the consumer's standpoint, therefore, argues Mr. Crawford, the label is to be recommended; and as for the advantage it will bring to the producer, he rhapsodizes before a gathering of manufacturers: "To-day, when all the world rings with the achievements of America, when 'Made in America' has become the sterling mark of worth and honor

and quality, your share in the harvest of fame and profit will be great."

On the other hand, the fear that "Made in America" may not always stand for the highest worth and quality gives pause to those advertising and manufacturing authorities who are dubious about the movement. The advertising expert of a large publisher sums up this most general objection in the following statement:

"The movement for a 'Made in America' trade-mark has been on foot for a number of years, but has made very slow progress for the reason that manufacturers of high-quality goods have felt that it would be detrimental to their interests to have a trade-mark in common with manufacturers of inferior goods.

"The contention that the adoption of this mark would have a beneficial effect upon advertising is a mistake in judgment, in my opinion. I do not see how it could have that effect in any sense, except that it might lead somewhat toward a popularity of trade-mark and package goods.

"I think it is desirable that some means be found to identify the country of origin of goods on general sale after the war, but I believe that should be handled by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and possibly by Federal regulation."

Another publisher, while expressing sympathy with "the proposition generally," points out that "a number of American manufacturers are profiteering at the expense of the people at

the present time, and the more publicity given to this 'Made in America' idea, the better entrenched will be these profiteers in the years to come." A narrowed source of supply, with well-known effects on profits, high prices, and "Infant Industries," seems to be feared by this and other authorities. An industry is mentioned which, it is alleged, "is making from 200 to 300 per cent. more profit, according to one of the government commissions, than it made during the period before the war, and its profits were great enough then to interest a tremendous amount of capital in the industry. After the war, I believe the buyers of goods made by this industry will certainly turn to foreign products as quickly as possible, providing they can save money by so doing. I would say that such buyers would be perfectly justified in such a course."

In the meantime, as any man in the street might point out, the "Made in U. S. A." label is already carried without compulsion by our alarm-clocks, sporting-rifles, and a famous motor, or, if we may believe some of its critics, near-motor car. It may be the success of these and other products stamped with a national trade-mark that moves the treasurer of *The Grocers' Magazine* (Boston) to exclaim: "It seems to us that the 'Made in America' idea should be taught in the public schools everywhere, so that the advertising of imported goods would in time become very unpopular."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RETREAT is the order of *der Tag*.—*Wall Street Journal*.

GERMAN efficiency has had a sufficiency.—*Columbia Record*.

NEXT thing we know Germany will go dry.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

DOLLARS to doughnuts is no longer the big odds it used to be.—*Boston Globe*.

THE only thing more destructive than an invading Hun is a retreating one.—*Chicago Tribune*.

It may be hard to tell who is leading the German armies, but we all know who is running them.—*St. Louis Star*.

THE only difficulty about reprisals is that the Allies are too civilized to inflict them in kind.—*Richmond Virginian*.

It is officially denied that the Kaiser is going to abdicate, but perhaps he doesn't know it yet.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

WELL, the prospect for thrones for all those six sons as the outcome of the war begins to look pretty bad.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

GERMANY's system seems to be to offer as a peace inducement something that Foch has made her do already.—*New York Tribune*.

THE paragraphs are saying quite a bit about the Crown Prince's face. His about face is of more significance to us.—*Columbia Record*.

ONE of the things a soldier can't understand is what a Red-Cross nurse can see in a Y. M. C. A. uniform.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

BILL KAISER said to Ambassador Gerard: "I shall stand no nonsense from America." Well, you're not getting it, Bill.—*Columbia Record*.

GENERAL CROWDER has declared that poets are essential. We have to have something to make us fighting mad.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

LOOK out for sudden affectionate demonstrations from neutrals who have been waiting to see which way the cat would jump.—*Washington Post*.

BIG BILL Hohenzollern now realizes more clearly than ever what a mistake he made when he picked on quiet, peaceable Wood Wilson.—*Anaconda Standard*.

If a league of nations is to include barbarians who fire shrapnel at boats laden with women and children, there won't be any waiting list of applicants.—*Indianapolis News*.

If it's true that Wilhelm has abdicated, we hope Mr. Wilson will have a heart and not turn his job over to Mr. McAdoo. No use in riding a free horse to death.—*Macon Telegraph*.

THE report that the *Leriatan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, has moved more soldiers across the Atlantic than any other ship is a mistake. The *Lusitania* has moved most of them.—*Houston Post*.

It is going to be pretty hard on the poor, patient German people, with all the other things they have to bear, not to have any more atrocities to look forward to.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

AND again we wonder how much time the average returned soldier will have for the kind of religion preached by the minister who claimed exemption from military service because he was a theological student?—*Emporia Gazette*.

We believe in taking every possible precaution at a time like this and in obeying the doctor's orders explicitly, and as long as the slightest danger of contagion exists, which may be for several years, we shall kiss no wife's relatives, the younger generation being all boys, anyway.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

THEY are bringing the good news to Ghent.—*Chicago Tribune*.

LOOKS as tho the Kaiser must fight or work.—*Baltimore American*.

GERMANY's peace overture is full of false notes.—*Chicago Daily News*.

BRITAIN seems disposed to insist that it shall be Haig and Hague.—*Newark News*.

THE Huns will never entirely appreciate Kaiser Bill until they begin to foot his war-bill.—*Columbia Record*.

RETRIBUTION for Germany presents the biggest problem in penology that the world ever studied.—*Venango Herald*.

PRINCE MAX will find that the easiest way to deal with the Allies is to take the helm from Wilhelm.—*New Orleans Item*.

WE are also expecting to hear that John Barleycorn would be willing to negotiate an "honorable peace."—*Anaconda Standard*.

GERMANY professes to have had a change of heart. Be that as it may, we demand also a change of head.—*Baltimore American*.

ANOTHER pathetic little feature of every-day life in this unexampled crisis is dividing on party lines.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

GERMANY has found a substitute for everything else. It shouldn't be hard to find a substitute for the Kaiser.—*St. Louis Star*.

MAYBE the Germans are retreating in response to the health department's advice to avoid crowds.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

LOOKS as tho Prussian officers might as well begin practising stepping off the sidewalks now to let civilians pass.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

THE thing that puzzles the Berlin statesmen most of all is how to deal with a diplomat who speaks with "entire candor."—*Dallas News*.

WE have just been enjoying the latest photograph of the Clown Prince. His is, indeed, the face that launched a thousand quips.—*St. Louis Star*.

SAYS a head-line: "Influenza will sweep Illinois, doctors assert." In fact, they might have added, the whole State is already ill.—*St. Louis Star*.

THE Germans are now using armor that protects chest and abdomen. Unless it is reversible it will doubtless prove of little worth.—*Asheville Times*.

PRINCE MAX was, back in '96, confined in an insane asylum, which fact perhaps especially fitted him for handling his country's present emergency.—*Nashville Banner*.

It is hard to extract any consolation from an epidemic, but dates for political speakers are being canceled up-State on account of influenza.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

SENATOR LODGE's position seems to be that it will be a dreadful thing if President Wilson's diplomacy fails to leave anything for the Republican party to view with alarm.—*Dallas News*.

THE people who fear the President will become too tender-hearted at the wrong time would do well to take another look at the massive architecture of that Presbyterian jaw.—*Houston Post*.

WE can't understand why the Hun should be so particular to stipulate about those "non-committal" conferences. Anything a Hun says is non-committal, so far as he is concerned.—*Columbia Record*.

SEEMS as if the Government ought to take over the entire supply of one or two of these patent medicines. If they are up to their advertising, an army properly primed with them ought to be able to clean up the enemy in half a day.—*Los Angeles Times*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BOLSHEVIK MUTTERINGS IN GERMANY

ANARCHY BROODS OVER GERMANY, and even the Socialists have taken alarm. This condition of affairs is revealed by neutrals who have hastened out of Germany, as they say, "before the crash comes," and is confirmed by a number of straws in the German press which show the way things are blowing. There seems little doubt that the Pan-German and Fatherland parties are determined to make one last stand and are intriguing to rid themselves of Prince Maximilian and his "camouflaged democracy." This greatly excites the Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts*, which trembles at the prospects of what may happen if the chauvinism of the Pan-Germans goads a war-weary and suffering people to desperate measures. The Socialist organ says:

"There can be no doubt that the Pan-Germans are planning something, and what they plan is no small thing. For a couple of days they were disconcerted over the loss of their power, but now they seek to regain that which they have lost.

"The aim of the movement is quite clear. The people's Government is to be overthrown and a dictatorship set up for the purpose of continuing the war. The whole tone of the Pan-German press points to such a plan being matured, and so does the Pan-German agitation throughout the country. . . . The Pan-Germans clearly believe that the people's Government is weak and that they can overthrow it by means of a reactionary revolution which would bring to an end all peace negotiations. . . .

"Every effort of the deposed powers to raise themselves into the saddle again will meet with bitter resistance from the German masses."

The London *Westminster Gazette* believes that the Pan-Germans are behind the formation of Prince Maximilian's Government, which they have set up simply for the purpose of having it fail, when the only alternative will be a military dictatorship:

"The Emperor, we are to believe, is to consent to the formation of a 'Cabinet,' and that Cabinet is to be removable, not at his pleasure, but at the pleasure of the Reichstag, and the Chancellor is to choose as his colleagues not unknown bureaucrats, but men who are sustained by the people's trust, presumably members of the Reichstag, for that, and nothing short of it, would be parliamentarization. We shall believe it when we see it, and so long as the Kaiser remains the Kaiser and is where he is, we are not at all likely to see it.

"What we are likely to see is the admission of a few political hacks of the Center and the tame Socialist parties to the governing circle, and the resumption of government by the military authorities till things grow worse. Then the Right will say that the experiment has been a failure and call for a military dictator, and the independent Socialists will perhaps appeal in earnest to German workmen to make the necessary clean sweep. It is none the less significant that the Kaiser should even to this extent think it necessary to bow to the storm."

Meanwhile the Socialist papers without rebuke are publishing quite candid invitations to the Kaiser to make room for a better man. For example, the Socialist *Leipziger Volkszeitung* says:

"In the minds of the German people responsibility for the present situation centers more and more clearly each day on the person of the Emperor.

"We see in William II. the last German military monarch. He

must feel that he can no longer be what he has thought himself since the first day of his reign—an instrument sent by God and, above all, chief of the most brilliant and best-organized army in the world.

"In 1888 the Emperor said he would sacrifice eighteen army corps rather than give up a single stone conquered by his forefathers. Two million dead are more than eighteen army corps.

"The Emperor has always asked great patriotic sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to retire. He would thus give a brilliant example of his understanding of the times and would permit the German people to obtain better peace terms."

Meanwhile, despite the stringent censorship, news of the chaotic political conditions in the Fatherland is reaching the outside world. The London *Daily Express* has a dispatch reading:

"Semiofficial information of an astonishing kind has reached England indicating a desperate political position in Germany. This is even more serious than the military situation and is responsible for the coming débâcle.

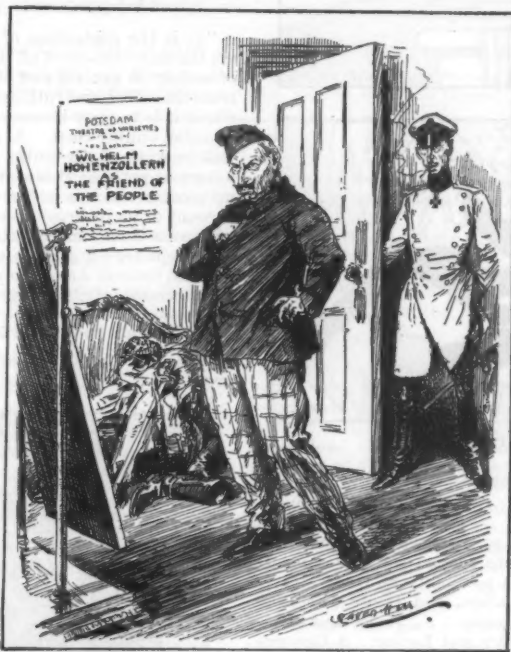
The Socialists of Germany, fearing that anarchy is about to set in and desiring to save the country from Russia's experiences with the Bolsheviks, have prepared a scheme of government to take the reins if or when the Kaiser abdicates, in order that they may exercise an immediate steadying influence."

A similar opinion is expressed by Mr. A. P. Nicholson, the veteran correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who writes:

"The suffering of the populace has long been great, and the awful casualties since March have caused wide-spread depression and anger. Now their allies are deserting them, while their armies are being driven into two bottle-necks, sullen under constant defeat and demoralized by their leaders' suing for peace and an armistice. Some of the soldiers are mutinying where rot has set in on the West Front, while others are fighting bravely.

"Behind the lines and back in Germany there is a worse state of things. That is the secret which is coming through to just a few people here. The Socialists in Germany are as much alarmed as the middle classes and some of the better elements of the upper class, and I hear on good authority that they have organized for an emergency Socialist Government so that not a moment may be lost, if the Kaiser's régime can be got rid of, in trying to seize the reins for a government which should appeal to the proletariat and save it from Bolshevism and anarchy.

"Whether this would be possible or not is a different matter;



THE DEMOCRATIC TURN.

LITTLE WILLIE—"This may be fun for father, but it won't suit me."
—Punch (London).

the Kaiser must first abdicate and the Pan-German war-party be overthrown with him."

A dispatch to the London *Times* runs:

"The Social Democratic party have issued an appeal which denounces the Pan-Germans and the demagogues and also con-



THE PAN-GERMAN PEACE VIEW.

- 1.—President Wilson is too angelic—
- 2.—But our soldiers will give the right answer.

—Kladderatsch (Berlin).

demns Bolshevik activities as well as those who incite workers to useless strikes and demonstrations against the Government. . . . Socialist papers deal with the possibility of Hugo Haase, a leader of the Independent Socialists, and Georg Ledebour becoming members of the Government. . . . Haase and Ledebour are German editions of Trotzky and Lenine. A Government of which they were the head would involve a dictatorship of the proletariat and would be established on a condition of supremacy of the workmen's councils."

The Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts* evidently fears this, for it says:

"Bolshevism has not made the Russian people happy, and unfortunately it is very questionable whether there is any prospect of its doing so. Before attempting to imitate it, we suggest it will be much wiser to wait and see whether it will do so."

That the military authorities fear something in the nature of a Bolshevik uprising in Berlin is obvious from an army order just published in the *Zurich Volksrecht*. This order is addressed by the German High Command to all troops of the Infantry Guard and the Third, Fourth, and Fifth corps. It calls for the rapid and merciless suppression of any attempted rising. It runs:

"On receipt of telegraphic orders to prepare to repress strikes, the men must be mobilized. When the order is received 'Repress strike' notification must be given to the commandant in charge of the transport of troops stationed in the suburbs of Berlin. The men must be armed as on campaign, but without gas-masks. On receipt of the telegraphic order 'Prepare to hem in,' all detachments are to be directed to the positions assigned them. Battalion officers must be at the head of their units and direct all subsequent operations. On receiving the order by telegraph 'Hem in,' the Third, Fourth, and Fifth corps will march on Berlin as far as the district railroad; the Guards will make an inverse movement from the center of the city to the district railroad, driving the population before them. Detailed instructions follow as to the use of machine guns. This order is strictly secret."

FINLAND NOT PRO-GERMAN

A STRONG PLEA FOR RECOGNITION is made in two widely different quarters by sympathizers of the Finns, who assure us that, despite all appearances to the contrary, Finland is not pro-German, but a downtrodden land almost as much in the grip of the Huns as Belgium. In explaining this anomalous situation to America, says the *New York Finland Sentinel*, the organ of the Finland Constitutional League of America, the first thing to do is to explain "the meaning of the 'White Guard' and the 'Red Guard,' for it is around them that the whole present controversy rages, both in and out of the country." Briefly, *The Finland Sentinel* would have us believe that the Socialist Red Guard are Bolshevik ruffians, while the opposing White Guard are the Finns who stand for law, order, and independence. *The Sentinel* says:

"It is the contention of the Socialists that the Red Guards are the embodiment of all the popular virtues, the angelic saviors of society in general and the downtrodden masses in particular from the selfish and ruthless oppression of a heartless ruling caste which it is to their interest to represent as the equivalent of the Prussian Junker class. As a matter of fact, no assumption could well be wider of the truth. To call such an assertion by as mild a term as possible, it is a grotesque absurdity, put out to bolster up a cause which is in desperate need of any kind of defense on account of its inherent badness, and relies for whatever measure of success it may meet with on the combined forces of ignorance and prejudice—ignorance of what Finland really is and stands for, and natural American prejudice against everything savoring of autocratic privilege in general and Prussianism specifically."

This is what the Red Guard is, according to *The Sentinel*:

"The Red Guard, as the Socialists were now universally known, proceeded hand in hand with the Russian troops on a campaign



THE NATIONAL-LIBERAL PEACE VIEW.

"The Allies assume appropriate gas-masks against our peace offensive."

—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

of pillage, desecration, arson, and wholesale murder. The orderly members of the rural communities, in despair at the rising tide of atrocities, formed themselves everywhere into organized bands for the protection of themselves and their property, with whatever arms they could lay hands on. This was the origin of the White Guards, a name applied to themselves



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GERMAN-TRAINED "WHITE GUARDS," BUT NOT PRO-GERMAN.

The Finns in the White Guard, organized to combat the Bolshevik Red Guard, have fallen under German domination, but they insist that they are pro-Ally, and seek recognition from America and Great Britain.

in contradistinction to the Reds of evil repute, from the fact that they wore a white band on their arm as a sign of mutual recognition, before they had a chance to drill in military fashion."

How the White Guard came to fall under German domination is told in the London *Portnightly Review*, which says:

"When the Constituent Assembly was dissolved the Finnish bourgeois parties address an application to the Bolsheviks, inquiring whether they were prepared to extend the right of self-determination to Finland and to recognize Finnish independence. The Bolsheviks replied in the affirmative, but at the same time they were sending Red Guards and machine guns across the border to support the Finnish Red Guard in the struggle, which all now saw was impending. The Finnish bourgeoisie had already begun the formation of White Guards on the model of 1906; they were resolved to make an end of disorder, and the Red Guards, or a section of them, were equally determined to bring about a Bolshevik revolution. The stages by which street-fighting became merged in civil war were imperceptible. The White Guards had not the best of the struggle; they were pushed out of Helsingfors and the best part of southern Finland, and several of their leaders were captured. But neither side possess the weapons with which to wage serious war; and matters were approaching a deadlock when the White Guard Headquarters, having first for form's sake approached the Swedish Government, turned to that Power to which the bourgeoisie of Eastern Europe are now generally directing their gaze, and German troops appeared off Abo in the familiar rôle of saviors of society."

The Sentinel takes up the tale and recounts how—

"The Germans, not content with the shipment of arms and ammunition to Vasa, sent a naval force to seize the Åland Islands, stretching across the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland, and possess therefore of an immense strategical importance, and made it the base of further expeditionary forces to the cities of Åbo and Helsingfors on the mainland, where they participated in the driving out of the Red Guard and Russians. This was a direct outcome of previous action on the part of Sweden, who, tho declaring herself unable to send arms or ammunition to her neighbor in distress, nevertheless found it feasible, despite Finnish objections, to dispatch a small naval force to the Åland Islands, whose inhabitants are Swedish-speaking, ostensibly to remove her own subjects, endangered by Russian Bolshevik bands. This furnished a plausible excuse for similar German interference, which was instantly seized. At the same time, the German Government proclaimed that this was merely a temporary step taken at the express invitation of the Finnish legal Government, and that their troops would be withdrawn as soon as the Russian forces had abandoned Finland. Then General Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of the White Guard armies, made his triumphal reentry into Helsingfors, and the Constitutional Government was once more installed in the Diet House, from which the anarchist forces with their Russian allies had driven it four months earlier. Most unfortunately, however, for a good understanding between Finland

and the Allies, the Germans, according to their wont, appear to have disregarded their obligation, and to have in the country at present between 50,000 and 60,000 troops."

The Finns have dodged the German demand that they elect a German king by refusing to consider the many princelings proposed and putting off the election till 1920. Meanwhile an earnest appeal for the recognition of the Finnish Republic is made by *The Sentinel*:

"While America bases her refusal to grant recognition to the new Finnish Republic on the plea of Finnish pro-Germanism, it would seem that both this country and Great Britain are partly at fault. Both by what they have done and what they have left undone, they have combined to urge Finland further in the direction of Germany. They have in large measure brought about the compulsion under which Finland has acted, the United States by not keeping its obligations in the matter of food bought and paid for long ago, and England by allowing herself to be represented at Helsingfors by a singularly tactless and prejudiced consular representative who has made himself apparently more or less *persona non grata* with the Finns, and whose reports therefore are biased and untrustworthy. The consequence has most unhappily been that the Finlanders are all but convinced that Great Britain and the United States have made up their minds to give Finland back to Russia when the war is over, and that is a contingency against which the Finns will fight to the last gasp, and the dread of which accounts in large measure for the growing influence of the pro-German element among them."

The Finns appeal to America not only for recognition, but also for food, which is badly needed. "Finland is not asking for a gift, is not begging for alms; fourteen million dollars are ready in New York to pay for all she needs."

THE MAILED FIST FOR LITTLE NATIONS—The Kaiser's zeal for the freedom of the little nations is as remarkable as the German idea of what "freedom" means. Here is a typical Prussian's idea of it. Writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Revue*, Baron Friedrich von Oppoln says:

"In the countries such as Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Ukraine, and White Russia, which border on the Central Empires in the east, it can only be government on strictly autocratic methods. These countries are unfit for any other kind of rule. All state officials must be imported from Germany. These officials imported from Germany must rule with a firm hand without any sentimentality. These Eastern peoples do not understand gentle methods. They have no appreciation of nobility of character. If they are treated with kindness they are not grateful, but their suspicions are aroused. Rigorous severity and ruthless discipline must be administered to them. These Eastern countries, among which we must include Roumania, can only exist if firmly held by the German mailed fist."

CANADA'S PLAN TO MAKE GERMANY PAY

THE WANTON DESTRUCTION that Germany has wrought in France and Belgium, says the *Écho de Paris*, "constitutes a debt to civilization that Germany must be made to pay." But, it adds, Germany is utterly bankrupt, and any idea of an indemnity in money does not enter the realm

sacrifice she has been called on to bear. Were Belgium to be given that part of the Rhenish province of Prussia which lies north of the Moselle and west of the Rhine her territory would be about half as large again as it is at present, and she would come into possession of one of the richest parts of Europe. The houses, cathedrals, and the treasures of these provinces would recompense France and Belgium for the houses, the cathedrals, and the treasures which have been despoiled in those countries by the German invasion. That would be payment in kind."



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GERMANY'S WOMEN MACHINE-GUNNERS.

These women operated machine guns against our boys during a recent American advance. The photograph was found on the body of the man at the left of the picture.

of practical politics. Some other way must be found, and the suggestion is made that France and Belgium occupy jointly the great industrial region of Rhenish Prussia until the Hun has paid to the uttermost farthing. The *Montreal Witness*, however, goes a step further, and, with the strong support of the Canadian press behind it, calls for the permanent annexation by France and Belgium of all German territory west of the Rhine. It quotes the oft-repeated German argument that Belgium is a mere economic dependency of Germany, and replies:

"Now, if the Germans hold that it is impossible for Belgium to be a national entity except by such a friendship with Germany as will insure for her a place in German commerce, why not just annex some German territory to Belgium so as to insure her being large enough and strong enough, with enough natural resources, to maintain real neutrality. This could very well be done by removing all Germans from the western side of the Rhine, and so making the Rhine the new western boundary of Germany. In that way both France and Belgium would secure a natural frontier than which there is no stronger defense-line in Western Europe."

The *Witness* holds that payment in kind is the only one that Germany can make:

"The taking over of Alsace-Lorraine by France will make the Rhine the boundary between France and Germany for a distance of a little over one hundred miles. North of that lie the Palatinate, a small section of Hesse, and the Rhenish province of Prussia. Across this latter province the Moselle River runs from the border of France to the Rhine. If France were to be given not only Alsace-Lorraine, which is her right, but also the additional territory west of the Rhine up to the Moselle River, which territory is just about as large as Alsace-Lorraine, she would not be given any more than is her due in view of the tremendous

By evacuating the German inhabitants, the Belgians and the northern French would find homes and factories ready to their hand which could be used until the devastated districts could be rebuilt out of the profits of the occupied territory. The *Witness* proceeds:

"Both Belgium and France would have a perfect right to demand that the German inhabitants on the west of the Rhine be taken over by the German people and given new homes in Germany, for either the Germans living on the west of the Rhine will be made homeless in this way, or the French and Belgians who have lost their homes by the devastation will remain homeless. No punishment could more exactly fit Germany's crime than to expel all Germans from west to the Rhine, and divide that country up between Belgium and France. It is a tremendously wealthy country with large mineral deposits and beautiful cities.

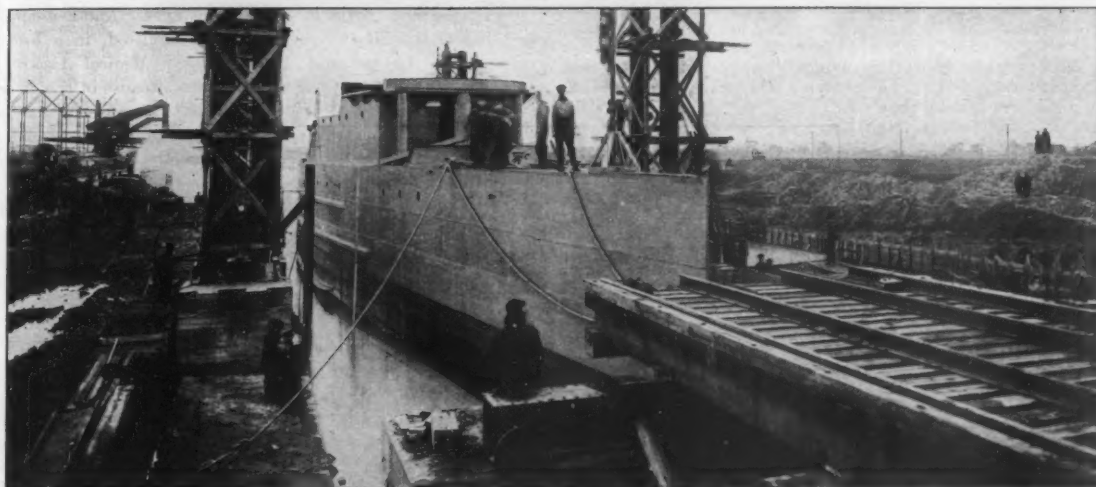
"The Allies are now free to revise their peace terms, and additions must be made to them from time to time to keep up with the increasing damage which the German armies are doing outside of their own country, and the tremendous cost which the Allies are having to bear in combating them. During the war Germany's chief reliance for coal and iron for her armies has been the coal- and iron-mines of northern France, which she has been robbing to the best of her ability, so as to save her own natural resources. The consequence of this act is that we should secure from Germany a considerable amount of her mineral area, and that would be done by taking the territory to the west of the Rhine. If there is one thing that will make it improbable that Germany will ever start another attack on the Allies it would be the fixing of the Rhine as her western boundary. However, to take the western side of the Rhine, and leave a German population there, would be to court a new war, for that population would always feel that it belonged to Germany, and Germany would feel that a part of her people was estranged from her. With all Germans cast out of this territory she would never again be able to claim it as hers."

This suggestion has been greeted with acclamation by the Canadian press, which commend the scheme to the careful consideration of the Allied governments.

HOW TO END A STRIKE—That astute statesman, Mr. Clemenceau, has a short, kind, but effective way of ending strikes. A paragraph in the London *Clarion* runs:

"The French have an eye for the dramatic which we lack, but some of them, like ourselves, have not the gift of imagination. Most of our discontents and troubles would vanish if we could visualize and feel, even dimly, the hardships our fighting men are enduring for our sakes. Strikes would be impossible and peace by negotiation unthinkable. This idea occurred to Mr. Clemenceau recently during a strike of women munitioners. Instead of sending Senegal soldiers into the works to overawe the women, as Mr. Malvy appears to have done on a previous occasion, Mr. Clemenceau sent for a regiment of dragoons straight from the front a few miles from Paris. All dusty and blood-bespattered, the men appeared before the women, and in a few minutes the strike was over. The women could not think of their grievances in face of such tangible evidence of their horrors of war. Could we not put a few of our pacifists and grumblers in a position to see things that would penetrate their opaque consciousness?"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



ONE OF THESE ENTERS THE WATER EACH DAY. AN "EAGLE" NEARLY READY FOR FLIGHT.
A mile of them are under construction all the time. When one is finished another is begun.

HENRY FORD'S "EAGLES"

HOW HENRY FORD is manufacturing ships in Detroit on the same general plan that he perfected to build automobiles is told by Charles Lundberg in a leading article contributed to *The Iron Age* (New York). Instead of turning out a stream of light, inexpensive motor-cars, the plan, as thus applied, produces steel ships 200 feet long and 25 feet beam, driven swiftly by oil-burning steam turbines. They are to be used as submarine-chasers, and are known as *Eagles*. The plant will build twenty-one of them at a time, in progressive stages of construction, and the procession is intended to move at a rate that will drop one of them off into the water at the end of the line every day. The plant stands on a spot that was mostly marsh, and all unoccupied, five months before it was in working order. The Government dredged a channel three-quarters of a mile long from the river to the launching dock. We read:

"In keeping with modern manufacturing method, all operations on the *Eagles* are in proper sequence; material and vessels as they grow follow straight lines. In the great building, 1,700 feet long, the boats are assembled, twenty-one being under construction at one time. When they leave this building they are

ready for the water, there to be towed to the bulkhead which adjoins the fit-out building.

"Raw material is stored in a great yard, all piles of material being classified and designated by markers made of sheet metal, which are held on standards thrust into the ground. Thence, the material, consisting mostly of angles and plates, the latter varying from one-fourth to three-eighth inch in thickness, is taken to the fabricating building, where plates are sheared and bent on forms or in rolls. The templates are of steel. If heating is necessary it is done in oil-burning furnaces. Rivet-holes in plates are punched with huge multiple-punching machines. At one end of the fabricating shop is a blacksmith-shop, and at the other end a well-equipped machine-shop.

"From the fabricating shop the various shapes, now ready for assembly, are taken into the huge structure where ships grow. Every piece goes to the point where it is to be used. All material is carried on trucks drawn by Ford tractors. Throughout the plant these tractors are ubiquitous; they haul material in every department; they pull the ships, as will be noted later; they haul dump-wagons filled with earth, and actually seem restless for a task, despite all they are called on to do. At the end of the assembly building are numerous racks for holding supplies of parts, each ready to enter a ship. The unit system of construction is followed, that is, a bulkhead, or other integral part is



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE "EAGLE'S" NEST.

The keel is here seen laid on the railway carriage, which holds the boat until it is launched. Beyond it is another, further advanced.

assembled and then lowered into place by crane. The 1,700-foot building has three great bays, on each side of which are smaller ones, these being used for the transportation of material. Down each large bay stretches a line of railroad-track constructed of standard T rails. Each boat is assembled on a carriage supported by car-wheels, there being twelve trucks, each with four wheels, or forty-eight wheels in all, under each carriage. Laid longitudinally on the trucks are 12 x 18-inch timbers, 12 to 20 feet long; and on top of these are laid, transversely, shorter timbers, 10 x 12 inches, and on the latter the keel is laid. From this moment on, frames, plates, and bulkheads, deck-plating, chart-house, etc., are rapidly applied, and a ship grows before one's eyes. Each stretch of track alluded to can accommodate seven boats, the three tracks together therefore having room for twenty-one, all constituting practically a mile of ships under construction.

"The building of a boat comprises seven groups of operations, and they are so timed as to be finished simultaneously. When a ship moves out to the transfer-table on its way to launching, those behind it move up in position for the next set of operations.

"The transfer-table rests on a foundation of parallel concrete walls, on which are laid eleven heavy T rails. The table is electrically operated. Emerging from the assembly building, a ship is hauled over the table, then is carried across the face of the building in which it was built until it comes opposite the launching device.

"Over a slip in which there is 32 feet of water is suspended a bridgelike structure of steel, supported by four arms connected with plungers in four hydraulic cylinders, each 26 inches in diameter and 30 feet high. Near by is a pump-house for supplying the pressure to operate the plungers. Leaving the transfer-table, a ship is again moved forward, this time running to and on the launching stage or bridge, there to descend easily into its proper element, as the water is released from the cylinders. Afloat, the vessel is towed down the canal and tied up adjoining the fitting-out shop for finishing touches and the installation of armament. It is jealously guarded by the United States Navy, whose officers and experts have watched every move made in the construction of the ship and have tested it repeatedly, inspection being continuous. Eight boats can be fitted out at once. The vessels have a sharp bow, the bow plates being bent over a steel form, other plates being rolled. About 200 tons of material enter each vessel before launching. They contain no wood.

"An inspection of the plant revealed no man standing or sitting around waiting for something to do. At the same time, as pointed out by an executive, there is no heart-breaking or nerve-racking work. The absence of lifting and carrying materials spells a lot.

"The plant has a first-aid department, equipped with pulmotor and other accessories, but accidents are few, largely through the efficacy of a safety organization composed of men whose sole duty it is to be constantly on the watch for infractions of the rules, and to see where conditions can be bettered.

"The plant is some miles from the center of Detroit, and to facilitate the movement of employees from the yard to the nearest street-car line the company has in service a line of motor-buses, each one of which pulls a trailer. No employee can gain admittance to the yard with his badge alone; he also must have his identification card, on which appears his photograph."

THE MYSTERIOUS INFLUENZA

A CURIOUS THING about outbreaks of influenza is the tendency to look upon each appearance as a new disease and bestow upon it a new name. That was done with the first "grippe" epidemic of many years since, and it has been repeated in the present instance. Another curious fact is the inability of medical men, admitted, in a leading editorial, by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, October 5), to agree on the exact cause of the disease

or on the cause of its tendency to culminate in epidemics at intervals. "Influenza" is simply the Italian word for "influence," and this morbid "influence," we are told, is still veiled in mystery. Says the editorial leader-writer of *The Journal*:

"Wide-spread outbreaks of acute respiratory infection have occurred at irregular intervals for many centuries. The general clinical manifestations and the complications have been always practically the same. Owing to conditions that are far from being adequately understood, such infection now and again spreads over the world with great rapidity and in a manner that was altogether mysterious and disconcerting until we learned that it never spreads faster than human travel. It seems as if in the course of evolutionary processes there suddenly is liberated a form of infectious agent against which large numbers of people offer little or no resistance and which is transmitted readily from person to person under the most diverse hygienic and geographic circumstances. That the peculiarly subtle

ADVICE OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO PERSONS WITH INFLUENZA

If you feel sick all over, with chilliness or aching of the bones, and with feverishness and headache, perhaps with a cold in the head or throat, you are probably getting influenza.

Go to bed and, until you can get a doctor, do these things:

Take castor-oil or a dose of salts to move the bowels.

Keep reasonably but not too well covered, and keep fresh air in the room, best by opening a window at the top.

Take only simple, plain food, such as milk, milk-soups, gruels, or porridge, or any cereals, and bread and butter, and any kind of broth, or mashed potatoes; also eggs, but not more than two a day. Do not take any meat, or any wine, beer, whisky, or other spirits, unless you are ordered to by the doctor.

Do not get up, unless it is absolutely necessary, and then do not walk about and expose yourself to cold, and do not go about in bare feet. In this way you will avoid getting pneumonia or bronchitis.

Do not take any medicine unless ordered by a doctor.

Do not cough or sneeze in the face of other people.

You should drink plenty of plain water all through the sickness.

Stay in bed until you have no fever and are feeling much better. Stay in the house two or three days longer.

If you are not much better, or practically well in two or three days, call a doctor, if you have not done so already, or ask the nearest hospital for help, or call the nearest nursing center, or notify the nearest Board of Health Clinic.

nature of these outbreaks was recognized long before the bacteriologic era is indicated by the introduction of the name influenza, which means, literally, influence. The question as to the real nature of this 'influence,' it must be acknowledged, is not settled definitely. The discovery by Pfeiffer in 1890, at the time of the last pandemic, of the influenza bacillus in the sputum and respiratory tract of influenza patients seemed, it is true, to have settled the matter. At any rate, Pfeiffer's claim that he had discovered the cause of influenza secured fairly general acceptance, except possibly in France.

"Since then, however, the influenza bacillus had been found to be present in practically all cases of whooping-cough and in a large percentage of the cases of measles and scarlet-fever, as well as in tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Minor epidemics of acute respiratory infection, clinically regarded as epidemics of influenza, have occurred in which the influenza bacillus was not present regularly in the sputum or the respiratory tract. . . . The production of influenza in animals by injections of pure cultures of the bacillus has not given any decisive results. No distinctive immunologic reaction has been discovered, showing that the body reacts specifically to the influenza bacillus in the course of influenza. In truth, the evidence in favor of the influenza bacillus is not any stronger or different from that which can be urged in favor of the streptococcus, pneumococcus, or other bacteria. And if we grant the possibility that the influenza bacillus may cause outbreaks of influenza, wherein lies the deep difference between such strains of the bacillus and the strains found in whooping-cough, measles, and other conditions?

"The 'influence' in influenza is still veiled in mystery."

FOOD-SPECIALISTS FOR THE ARMY

IF THERE IS ONE PLACE more than another where the scientific study of nutrition should bear immediate fruit it is the Army. We need not be surprised then to hear from *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) that sixty food-experts have been commissioned to give personal study to food-conditions in camps—its inspection, storage, preparation, and service, and to make recommendations for improvement. These appointments have followed the report of a group of experts who have rendered this service in a limited field to such good purpose that food-waste in certain camps has been reduced over one-half—representing a saving of nearly a million dollars a year in the case of some of the largest camps. As we learn:

"The necessity for the scientific handling of our food-supply no longer needs any argument in its favor. The day of haphazard methods and *laissez-faire* policies has passed. A writer recently remarked that the personnel of the Food Administration is only another of the many proofs which we are having that there is no talent so superior that it does not gladly turn all that it has to the use of the country. We have lived to witness a supposedly intractable land of liberty respond to restrictive food-regulations with a spirit of readiness that must have been fortified by a confidence in their safety and wisdom. The gospel of using our food wisely in economy has become firmly established among the people. Nevertheless the organization of a division of food and nutrition in the Medical Department of the Army has been watched with uncertainty as to its success by more than one champion of universal conservation. Has not the rationing of the Army been the uninhabited province of the quartermaster for generations? Who, then, shall presume to interfere with the orderly conduct of this supply department?"

"Yet the unexpected has happened, as has been the case so often in this war. Since last fall a group of food-specialists—physiologists, food-analysts, and other nutrition experts recruited from the staffs of our educational and research institutions under the leadership of Major Murlin—have been making surveys of food-conditions in the camps. These officers have studied the food served, how it is inspected, stored, and prepared, and have made many recommendations which have been adopted with advantage. The presence of experienced students of nutrition has left an impress in the form of improved knowledge of dietaries and dietetic methods. Better still, however, has been the effect of this intelligent cooperation with mess officials on the reduction of waste, a feature which early aroused the criticism of the civilian conservationist, who looked with disgust and ire on the apparent lack of mess economy in some of the camps. According to a recent statement authorized by the War Department, in a typical 'surveyed' organization the edible waste per man per day was reduced from 1.12 pounds before the instruction to an average of 0.43 pound thereafter.

"On the basis of the average saving of 0.69 pound per man per day, the economy would amount to \$338,000 a year for a camp of approximately 15,000 men. The advantage of work of this character, involving scientific advice about dietaries, inspections for adulteration, spoiling and deterioration, and cooperation with mess officers, has become so apparent that sixty new officers similar to the specialists now in service are commissioned. Such are the conquests of scientific administration."

ONE-PIECE STEEL SHIPS

WELDED SHIPS, practically a single sheet of steel, were predicted in an article quoted recently in these columns, whose author asserted that welding the plates would ultimately prove cheaper and more effective than riveting. A combination of the two methods is likely, thinks a contributor to *Engineering*. A steel vessel built entirely by the welding process, and entirely without rivets, the first of its kind, has just been launched, he tells us, with a great saving of labor, time, and material, from a shipyard in England, operated by the inland waterways and docks section of the Royal Engineers. This craft is a barge 120 feet long and 16 feet beam, with a displacement of 275 tons. We read on in substance:

"The efficiency of this method of ship-construction has, we understand, been tested, so far as seaworthiness is concerned, the vessel, with full cargo, having been at sea during 'exceptionally rough weather,' and answered satisfactorily in every way to the test imposed. Great interest, therefore, centers in this departure from the ordinary system of ship-building, as an extension of the principle will be watched with very considerable interest. Altho in larger ships it is not proposed altogether to dispense with riveting, which in certain sections is cheaper and more expeditiously effected than welding, it is intended in some future ships to combine the two systems in the most appropriate way. The United States Shipping Board have been in close touch with experimental work, and are making arrangements for the building of a number of 10,000-

ton standard ships in which the use of rivets will be reduced to about 2½ per cent. of the number normally used.

"The adoption of the welding process for the barge was a direct consequence of experience in welding at the Admiralty dockyards, principally in the construction of fittings, superstructures, and various other parts. The component parts of the barge correspond exactly with those of a standard riveted structure with lapped joints, because the material had been ordered before it was decided to try the welding system. The hull is rectangular in section amidships, with only the bilge plates curved.

"Tho the operatives were skilled men, with extensive experience of electric welding, progress in the first day was poor, but with experience the speed and quality of the work greatly increased. With the more difficult welding, such as the vertical butt-joints on each shell-plating, and overhead work underneath the keel and on bilge plates, it was noted that the quality of the welds was excellent. As regards the time taken, cost, and quality of the work, the following information is supplied from a reliable source:

"Taking all positions of work into consideration, the average speed was 4 feet an hour at the commencement, while toward the end of the work an average of 7 feet an hour was easily obtained. Some interesting details are provided of the comparative cost of the electric welded and riveted barge. In labor, 245 man-hours were saved in construction, which can easily be improved on in future work. More than 1,000 pounds of metal was saved, owing to the absence of rivets, but greater economy will result when the design is modified to suit electric-welded ship-construction.

"It will be possible to build a vessel of this size with an estimated saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. of time and about 10 per cent. of material."



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A GOVERNOR'S WIFE NURSING INFLUENZA VICTIMS.

Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, wife of Virginia's Governor, at the John Marshall High School, now turned into an emergency hospital.

THE CONSERVATION OF MAN-POWER

THE WAR WILL BE WON by the largest number of able-bodied men delivering the most effective blows. So says Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, in an address before the American Bankers Association at its recent meeting in Chicago. Man-power as a war-winner is doubtless the most important factor, but Dr. Fisk reminds us that it is equally important in peace. It must take into account moral values—decency, mercy, and square-dealing—which the Germans seem to have overlooked in waging the war, and which are frequently overlooked in peace. Morals and muscle alike depend on the condition of the organism—vitality, good health. The prosperity of a nation is cut in two if the expectation of life of all its citizens is lowered by one-half. Says Dr. Fisk:

"The struggle we are engaged in is not a war in any ordinary sense of the term, but a great biological struggle for survival in which the organisms most highly qualified to survive will prevail. The German in a scientific analysis of this problem has wholly ignored the survival value of moral might. It is for these reasons that the war must not end with a compromise if the type of civilization we believe in is to prevail. The war will end in a compromise unless we put the whole weight of the nation and the Allied nations into the fight. The whole weight of our man-power, using the term in the broad sense I have interpreted, must be utilized. This means that we must study our latent and potential resources in health and in real vitality, just as we have studied our latent and potential resources in agricultural products, in mechanical products, in munitions, and in fuel. . . .

"No matter what statisticians and financiers, economists, philosophers, and pacifists may tell us of the terrible injury from war, I am confident that apart from attaining the freedom of the human race there will be by-products that will return many times over the actual cost of the war. The war may be regarded as in the nature of a powerful social cathartic, carrying off a deadly poison from the body politic even tho it temporarily weakens the body and drains it of some of its best blood. . . .

"Perhaps one of the greatest of these by-products is the abrupt revelation of our unpreparedness to maintain and carry forward our civilization, of the tremendous waste not only of natural resources, but of man-power, of our criminal neglect to train our man-power for peace as well as war. Life is continuous warfare with environment, and the losses in that warfare are none the less heavy because they are submerged in a death-rate that is accepted as necessary just because it is there. We have had a severe jolt to our self-sufficiency, yet we are not even yet fully awakened from it. . . .

"In the first draft 38 per cent. of men between twenty-one and thirty-one were rejected as unfit for the training-camps. This does not represent the full degree of physical impairment, as many were accepted whose deficiencies were never revealed by the hasty examinations, and many were deliberately accepted who were actually suffering from affections which could readily be treated at the camps.

"In the later draft some further relaxation was made and only 30 per cent. were rejected, and many more were sent to the camps with remediable defects.

"An analysis that I made of the results in seven representative boards showed that 60 per cent. of these defects were preventable and remediable by proper physical training, personal hygiene, and corrective surgery or dentistry. These findings are paralleled by those of the Institute during the past five years in its examinations of industrial and commercial employees.

"The Institute is often asked, 'When does a man begin to grow old?' The answer is, . . . at age twelve. It is then that he begins to lose his vital resistance and his death-rate begins to rise until at forty in the cities the rate among males is twice what it was at twenty. Think of it! Fifty per cent. of the vital resistance gone at this early age! Now, without going to science, which is, after all, but organized common sense, let us appeal to the sober common sense of the intelligent business man and ask him if the rapid rise in the death-rate among full-grown men is really necessary, really the expression of a law. But there is no law of mortality. It is entirely within the bounds of scientific possibility to increase the vitality of forty to that of twenty.

"Death-rates are not due to time, but to what happens in the course of time, and these are the things that happen:

"Infections, poisons, mental strain, physical strain, mental inactivity, physical inactivity, too much food, too little food, badly balanced diet, accidents, injury.

"We can not successfully and completely meet all these influences, but we can meet them to a much larger degree than at present. The first great step is to search the bodies and the lives of our people for the first sign of these influences. Instead of waiting fifty or a hundred years for another great war before we have a physical tryout of the nation, make the periodic examinations of the human body available to the whole people every year, or at least at frequent intervals."

PATENT MEDICINES STILL "WET"—Caustic comment on the failure of national prohibitory legislation to touch the alcoholic "patent" medicines is uttered by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), which says:

"One point that does not seem to have occurred to our statesmen at Washington, in their admirable attempts to conserve the nation's resources, is the monstrous waste going on through the sale of highly alcoholized 'patent medicines.' There are on the market to-day a number of 'patent medicines' containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol whose combined sales could only be exprest in millions of gallons. None of these products is admittedly sold for its alcohol content, and in most instances the manufacturers expressly deny that the alcohol is present for its drug effect. It is present as a 'solvent,' or is a 'preservative,' or 'to prevent freezing'—anything but for its physiologic action. As an evidence of its marvelously potent medicinal qualities the manufacturer of one especially widely advertised product of this type has pointed to the number of car-loads of his preparation that have been shipped into certain specific territories. Every pharmacist and every physician knows that the alleged medicinal virtues of these nostrums could, after their 'extraction' by alcohol, be put up in solid form and the alcohol saved. Every retail druggist knows, however, that the vast majority of these preparations, were they put up in such form, would lose their power as 'repeaters' and could be kept alive only by tremendously expensive advertising campaigns. The point of the whole question is that the legislation by Congress, while it will prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, will not prevent the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long as nostrums whose most potent drug is alcohol are permitted to be sold unrestrictedly. As a prohibition measure the law may be a complete success; as a conservation measure it will leave much to be desired."

TO MAKE SUGAR SWEETER—The chemist has once more come forward, says *The American Exporter* (New York), with a war-time proposition for saving sugar by actually increasing its sweetening power. This magazine quotes J. J. Willaman, a member of the Minnesota section of the American Chemical Society, substantially as follows:

"When cane-sugar (or sucrose) is subjected to a chemical change called hydrolysis, it is converted into invert sugar, which is a mixture of equal parts of glucose and fructose (fructose is the characteristic sugar of ripe fruits, especially apples and pears). The fructose part of invert sugar is very sweet—sweeter than sucrose, and far sweeter than glucose or corn-sirup. Weight for weight, it is considered to be about 30 per cent. sweeter than the cane-sugar. One hundred pounds of cane-sugar make 105.24 pounds of invert sugar, which has the same sweetening power as 135 pounds of cane-sugar. So it can be readily seen that the conversion of cane-sugar into invert sugar is an economy in sweetening. It has no more food value than the sucrose, but the use of the latter as a food is almost always a secondary consideration.

"The inversion of sugar is a simple matter and is brought about when it is boiled with an acid. In fact, inversion takes place to a considerable extent in the making of jelly. For many purposes confectioners and manufacturers of jellies and jams boil their sugar with tartaric acid or even cream of tartar in order to invert it. Commercial invert sugar is made by means of acid, but the latter is not detectable in the sirup. The one minor objection to invert sugar is that it can not be obtained in dry form. It is estimated that in spite of the extra manufacturing cost the same sweetening power can be bought as cheaply in the form of invert sugar as in the form of granulated sugar."

FACTORIES AFTER THE WAR

THE DIFFUSION of our manufacturing plants through small towns, after the war, is advocated by Mr. C. C. McChord, of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, writing in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Mr. McChord believes that the railroads, by equalizing rates, are to play a large part in any plan of reconstruction and readjustment of this kind. Thoughtful men are looking forward, he says, to a reorganization of industrial, social, and economic conditions in this country and throughout the world. Vast armies and navies are to be demobilized and the soldiers and sailors of which they are comprised must be returned as quickly as possible to peaceful pursuits. The problem is how this may be done in a way that shall be reasonably satisfactory to the workers, and at the same time shall not lead to stagnation of production and business. Comprehensive plans of reconstruction should be formulated at once. He goes on:

"Workmen who have had opportunity to enjoy life as the result of adequate pay are not going to consent, if they can avoid it, to any reduction in their wage-scale unless there are compensating benefits. It is equally certain that the era of extremely high prices for the necessities of life will not continue during times of peace. The great class of non-producers represented by clerks in offices and stores, salaried men in every calling, employees of public utilities and the like, can not long continue to pay ever-increasing living costs unless they too receive further material increases in rates of pay.

"What is needed in this country is a wider diffusion of manufacturing industries and the local supply of the necessities of life. There are many considerations that dictate a relocation of our manufacturing industries. It costs more to do business in a city than in the country. Land values and costs of construction of plants, taxes, etc., constitute charges that must be met from earnings. It also costs more to live in a city than in the country. A lower wage-payment in the country than in the city would enable the workman to secure more comforts of life, to clothe his family better, and educate them more adequately. If the factory is located near the raw product there is saving in transportation costs which will be reflected in net earnings.

"If wage-scales are to be readjusted downward to meet conditions in times of peace, the wider diffusion of factories presents an alluring way out. What the workman desires, and what he has the right to demand, is opportunity to live in comfort. Reduction in the rate of his daily wage means, as he now sees it, lessened opportunity to secure to himself and his family those necessities which go to make comfort in daily life. In almost any country town of 1,500 or more population in the Middle West or the South, there is opportunity to live better and enjoy more of the real comforts of life, at materially lower wages, than would secure even an approach to the same state of livelihood in any congested manufacturing center. In the country there are pure air and sunlight. The surroundings are clean, sanitary, and moral. In such an atmosphere a workman can easily rear a family of sturdy boys and girls, and live a life of peace and happiness impossible for him to live in the crowded and unwholesome conditions of congested centers. In the country he is afforded opportunity to buy products of the soil first-hand for his table at reasonable prices, and the admirable schools and religious institutions now in existence everywhere insure to his children every chance to lay the foundation of good citizenship.

"There is hardly a town of 1,000 population or more in the Middle West that from 1875 to 1895 did not endeavor to obtain, and succeed in obtaining, manufacturing industries. Many of these factories proved to be failures. Not all were properly located, but most of them should have survived, and

would have done so but for influences that made success impossible. Among the chief of these was the fact that the railroads favored certain manufacturing centers in the way of facilities and rates. . . . Hence it came about that the large part of our manufacturing is done in the cities.

"The railroads, therefore, must play an important part in the readjustment that must be made in our industrial and economic conditions. Thoughtful study should be given to the equalization of rates for freight transportation. Transportation by boat on our rivers and coast-lines should be encouraged to relieve rail-carriers at congested cities and ports. Rates should be made and facilities provided so that each port of the United States shall receive its share of traffic under the most economical transportation conditions. The opportunity to do a manufacturing business at a profit should be afforded at any point in the country."



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HE IS PLANNING RECONSTRUCTION.
Commissioner C. C. McChord would solve the problem of unemployment when peace comes by building factories in small towns.

ARE WE BUILDING SHIPS TOO FAST?

WOULD IT BE BETTER to slow up a bit on our ship-building and put more labor and material into tanks and other engines of war? This appears to be the conclusion of an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). We have cut down Germany's submarine work by fully 50 per cent., and can easily keep ahead of it now, he asserts, with a more modest program than that with which we began last year. The steel and the labor thus released we could advantageously put into engines and munitions to help win the war. We need tanks and airplanes just now, the writer thinks, more than we do ships. Whatever may be thought of these opinions, it is surely reassuring to know that we are building ships so rapidly that a superfluity is even thinkable. Says the editor:

"In estimating our output of ships during 1919 Hurley has said that our 750 shipways should each average one ship every four months; but it has now been demonstrated that it is practicable to deliver a steel ship a month from each way. Since the ships will average 6,000 tons each, it follows that America could produce 54,000,000 tons of ships in 1919 were every yard to average a ship a month per way. This would be one-fifth more than the entire merchant marine tonnage afloat in the world at the present time.

"These estimates, which are based on actual performance, show conclusively how futile is the attempt of the Germans to win the war by submarine attacks. In recent months the submarine sinkings have averaged less than 300,000 tons a month, and the total loss for 1918 will be less than 4,000,000 tons.

"The question that now begins to rise is whether we are not in danger of going to a foolish extreme in ship-building. When the Germans were sinking vessels at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year, as they were for a few weeks just prior to America's entry into the war, the Allies became somewhat panicky. It was during this panic period that our vast ship-building program was made. It was then estimated that in order to be on the safe side, America should produce more than 10,000,000 tons of ships annually, and new shipyards were begun to provide such an output. But the unexpected happened in two directions:

"First, the means of destroying and circumventing submarines were so rapidly and greatly improved that losses from submarine attacks were soon reduced 50 per cent. Secondly, the estimated output of our shipways was doubled, and, in many instances, doubled again. The fabricated steel ships proved to be an invention susceptible of much more rapid construction than even its originators had dreamed. Therefore, has the time not come for a restudy of our ship-building program, this time in the light of the experience of the last six months and with no panic upon us?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

A MUSICAL EMBASSY FROM FRANCE

BESIDES GIVING US a new leader for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, France has for our benefit deprived herself for the time being of her own greatest orchestra, and the ensuing weeks will reveal to us the highest reaches to which concerted music has attained there. The Paris Con-



FRANCE'S LEADING ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR.

André Messager, now appearing in America with the Conservatory Orchestra of Paris on what is the first tour ever made by this organization outside France.

servatory opened its tour of America at the Metropolitan Opera-house on October 15, and tho the coming of these musicians to us is intended in a way to cement the already hearty relation of the two countries, the entertainment offered, says Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, "was purely an artistic one, which neither needed nor asked consideration on the score of its purpose." The very mention of France as well as the playing of the "Marseillaise" nowadays is sufficient to awaken an emotional outburst in any assembly; it will perhaps be a sure test of our real musical culture when this orchestra does its work without the appeal to adventitious aids. Ever since this organization was formed, continues Mr. Krehbiel, and it dates back to 1828, being thus fourteen years older than the Philharmonic, our oldest orchestra, "it has represented the aristocratic spirit of music in the French capital." Something more:

"In constitution it is like the best orchestras of this city and Boston, and also in numbers, about eighty; like them, too, in precision and in familiarity with routine. In view of the fact that no orchestra appears at its best in the Metropolitan Opera-house, it would not be wise to institute a comparison as to the tone quality of the different instrumental choirs with those

of our best bands. The first impression was that we are accustomed to a greater sonority, a larger muscularity of string-tone, and a more rotund wind. We have been sloughing off some of the German fat in the wood-wind division since we began to recruit our oboists, flautists, and clarinetists from Belgium and France, but we have not yet attained the full homogeneity disclosed by the artists from France last night. Their first oboe and first clarinet are particularly admirable, and so is their flute, but rather in combination with his fellows than alone. Still this general impression may have been due somewhat to a disposition of the instruments, to which we are not accustomed, and the unsatisfactory acoustical conditions, for orchestral purposes, of the Metropolitan auditorium. On the whole, the tone of the band was brilliant without being particularly incisive. There were superb finish and much delicacy of nuance in the utterances of the band, but few stirring climaxes, more cerebralism than emotion. This, however, may have been due to the restraint which Mr. Messager's readings imposed upon them, readings predominantly intellectual, more elastic in nuance than in tempo and phrasing. The program included the overture to 'Benvenuto Cellini,' by Berlioz; César Franck's D minor symphony, Saint-Saëns's 'Rouet d'Omphale,' Dukas's 'L'Apprenti Sorcier,' the nocturnes 'Nuages' and 'Fêtes,' by Debussy, and the Norwegian Rhapsody, by Lalo."

The orchestra, we are informed by *The Musical Courier* (New York), is made up almost entirely of professors and instructors at the famous Paris Conservatory, and includes many who are ranked among the foremost French executive musicians. Its leader, André Messager, has been more of a traveler than many Frenchmen of artistic pursuits. *The Courier* points out that his personality has manifested itself during the course of his career under three different aspects: as composer of music, theater director, and orchestral conductor:

"It is in the charming and essentially French domain of the *opéra-comique* that Messager won his greatest success. Through his qualities of taste, style, and distinction, founded upon a thorough classic culture, he became one of the masters of this branch of music. In his *opéras-comiques*, 'La Basoche,' 'Madame Chrysanthème,' 'Fortunio,' and 'Isoline,' as well as the ballets 'The Two Pigeons' and 'Beatrice,' the composer showed a distinct style, without ever sacrificing his personality to the influences of the moment or the changes of musical fashion. Facile, agreeable, light, and fresh, his art remains that of the perfect musician, even when he treats the most simple subjects, and the success that Paris, the provinces, and the foreign countries accorded to 'Fauvette du Temple,' 'P'tites Michu,' and 'Véronique' was a triumphal one.

"But Messager had another ambition—namely, to be of real service to music, to make himself the interpreter not only of the classic masters, but of all the young French school. He presented the rare spectacle of an artist who always cultivated his own garden in the same manner, raising always the same flowers, never admitting new plants and never changing the order of his paths and borders, but who, outside of his own work, found his pleasure in investigating the most widely varying domains of music, in showing their value, and bringing them to the attention of those who were indifferent to them. Scarcely had he become musical director and conductor of the Opéra-Comique before he produced d'Indy's 'Fervaal.' Next he plunged into Parisian life with 'Louise'; then he penetrated the regions of the unknown and heretofore unheard with 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' of which he gave an admirable interpretation. The five years of his collaboration with Albert Carré (1898-1903) were assuredly among the most brilliant of the Opéra-Comique. This task, a heavy one, indeed, was not sufficient entirely to absorb his activities, and from 1901 to 1907 he directed in the seasons of grand opera at Covent Garden in London.

"January 1, 1908, Messager undertook the direction of the Paris Opéra. He frequently left the director's office to preside at the conductor's desk, and gave us the privilege of

witnessing some most remarkable musical events, among them the production of 'Hippolyte et Aricie' (Rameau), 'Namouna' (Lalo), 'Bacchus' (Massenet), 'La Fête chez Thérèse' (R. Hahn), 'Gwendoline' (Chabrier), 'Dejanire' (Saint-Saëns), 'Les Bacchantes' (Bruneau), 'Roma' (Massenet), 'Scemo' (Bachelet), 'Salome' (Strauss), and Wagner's trilogy. He did not leave the Opéra until after conducting the premiere of 'Parsifal' in 1914.

"Appointed conductor of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire in 1908, after the death of G. Marty, he has since then presided over the destinies of that celebrated organization. Last summer, in Switzerland, a short time after the appearance there of Nikisch, Weingartner, and Strauss, throughout all Switzerland, at Geneva, Basel, Bern, Neuchâtel, Lausanne, and Zurich, there was to be heard only one great chorus of admiration for the French artists and their eminent director.

"At Brazil, and in the Argentine Republic, Messager was also regarded, after the tours which he made there, as one of the greatest orchestral directors.

"In a short time the United States will be called upon to ratify this verdict. It will be for the Americans a new opportunity to manifest their enthusiasm for France."

The visit of this orchestra marks the first break in its own tradition, hence the great courtesy which the French Government has conferred on us. Says the critic of the New York Evening Post:

"A few years ago one of the best orchestras of London was brought across the Atlantic, and gave a series of concerts in the United States, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch. Last night, at the Metropolitan Opera-house, another famous European orchestra made its American début—the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris. It has come over on a war-ship, under the auspices of the French Government itself, and its tour will embrace more than fifty of our cities. It is the first time in its nearly a century of existence that this orchestra has left Paris, and those who have an opportunity to hear it may count themselves fortunate. It means a uniquely delightful experience in the life of even the busiest concert-goers."

ANOTHER KIND OF A "BETTER 'OLE"—The picture opposite would not likely be submitted for approval as a magazine-cover, and the play that has grown up around the predicament here represented has, according to Mr. Heywood Brown, in the New York Tribune, "none of the sugar-coating of our magazine-covers." The play as presented by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn at the Greenwich Village Theater on October 19, contains "healthy tonic against the oversentimentalized conception of the life of the fighting man," and we see the British soldier "going about his fighting as a man tackles a job, and leaving the catchwords and the mottoes to somebody else." As he describes it:

"We said that 'The Better 'Ole' was almost a musical comedy. The chief difference lies in the fact that it is crammed full of humorous lines. But, after all, the play is something more than a string of amusing soldier jokes. Bairnsfather has not only caught with seeming accuracy the spirit of the British fighting men, but he has added some shrewd satiric observation of his own. The brief scene in which two British officers discuss the case of a missing eightpence and speculate over the three pounds of correspondence on the matter which has just been sent to Mesopotamia and come back presents the whole case against departmentalism in four or five lines of dialog.

"All the best moments of the Bairnsfather pictures find their way into the play at one time or another, and most of them are shrewdly employed. It is unfortunate, however, that the 'better 'ole' slogan should be inspired this time by a sock and not a shell crater.

"Mr. Coburn has taken full advantage of the pictorial possibilities of *Old Bill*. His make-up is a masterpiece. Nor does the worth of his performance stop at the end of his mustache. It is a rollicking and first-class piece of work. Colin Campbell is an amusing Alf, and Charles McNaughton an accurate but not always prepossessing Bert.

"The three soldiers, of course, bear the brunt of the play, but Mrs. Coburn does nicely with the small part of *Victoire*."

BAIRNSFATHER'S BEGINNING

"YOU CAN'T LICK A MAN who laughs while he is fighting, and through the gloom of war has come the gleam of Bairnsfather's wit as evidence of the spirit that moves the British Army." In paying this tribute Mr. Charles Dana Gibson shows that he can talk as well as



"WELL, IF YOU KNOWS OF A BETTER 'OLE, GO TO IT."

—Bairnsfather in "Fragments from France."

draw. His guest, who was also guest of the members of the Division of Pictorial Publicity of the Committee on Public Information, showed that he, too, had the gift of expression in other ways than with the pencil, as he told of some of the steps by which he became a cartoonist of the war. Destiny didn't show its hand at the first call, for Bairnsfather, tho he wanted to be an artist all his life, received so many letters beginning, "We regret that we can not use your—" that he gave up the idea and became an electrical engineer. Further stages in his career are recounted in his address to the gathered members, as the press report him:

"In June, 1914, I made a trip to Newfoundland, and returned on a tramp steamer to Liverpool the end of July, just when the news of the probable outbreak of war was in the air. When war was declared I received another letter of regret informing me that my services were no longer needed as an engineer, so for this reason as much as any other I immediately enlisted in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Soon I found myself dumped into the Flanders mud, and after six months I was still there, and so was the mud. Well, that was the birthplace of *Old Bill* and of *Bert* and *Alf*. I was more of an artist than a soldier, and still—I was there. I was able to express what the others felt, what I felt for them, what they felt for me, what we felt for each other—and I drew the pictures. Then we shifted to another sector and I glared at the Messines Ridge for six months. At the end of that time I had drawn only two pictures, but one day while in a dugout scraping the mud from my clothes, and while the Germans were giving us a dose of shelling, I suddenly saw five heads stuck through a mackintosh sheet, asking

where the last shell had gone. The picture was irresistible. There I began the work.

"Shortly after I got a bit of shelling myself and I landed in a London hospital. While there I received a visit from a representative of the paper that had rejected my first drawing. The paper wanted my work. I drew the one entitled, 'If you knows of a better 'ole, go to it.' Well, gentlemen, I say to you for us English that the United States knows of a better 'ole and they have taken us to it. If one could only get a car, or a Ford, and take Ludendorff and Hindenburg up Fifth Avenue to-day, and then transport them immediately into their own land, they would chuck it to-morrow."

BARRIE PUTTING WILHELM IN HIS PLACE

WHERE TO PUT THE KAISER when the Allies have finished with him has been a poser for speculation. St. Helena has a tradition rather glorified in the haze of history; Devil's Island would satisfy many who would not lead William to the dangling end of a hempen rope. Each of these has been suggested; but one wouldn't expect the enemy the Kaiser loves to call his bitterest to take him to their bosoms and let him settle down contentedly in the suburbs of their capital on the mere statement of his conversion to democracy. Such, however, is the fanciful span of his later years that Sir J. M. Barrie weaves for him, perhaps with some deeper intent of satirizing his own people than outsiders divine. If Shaw were the author of the article it would be safe to assume that he meant as between Shepherd's Bush and Devil's Island there could be no choice as a place of punishment. Of course, Sir James is ostensibly writing a final chapter to Dr. Davis's book on the Kaiser that has recently appeared serially in American papers and in the *London Times*, and his letter comes out in the *London Daily Mail* the day following the conclusion of the reminiscences of the American dentist. The pen of the dentist is, in fact, snatched by Barrie as it falls and the narrative continued as by the doctor, for we are asked to assume an interval before the events here recorded take place. They are, indeed, in connection with the Doctor's "last meeting with him, which took place on September 20, 1924, on the anniversary, as it happened, of the day on which the war ended." Perhaps Sir James means to put the Doctor's whole book in the same category of foolishness that this supposititious last chapter occupies. Whatever the satirist's purpose, Dr. Davis is made to say that he "ran over to England from America on a professional matter connected with porcelain," and filled up a few spare hours in visiting his "erstwhile patient." And the Doctor could not entirely disassociate professionalism from this final visit. As Barrie has him say:

"I must confess also to having a curiosity to see how that part of him was faring with which I was most intimate, and I contemplated taking a last look at it, of course gratuitously. I may mention here that just as it was the Kaiser's custom to speak arrogantly of 'my people,' never 'the people,' he always spoke of 'my teeth,' tho they might really be mine.

"After traveling a few miles westward by bus—for the Kaiser lays stress on his residence being in the W. district—I had no great difficulty in finding his new abode in one of the pleasantest streets in Shepherd's Bush. The house is No. 20 in the directory, but the more cozy name, 'The Rhubarbs,' is painted on the glass above the door. My first impressions of the new home of the Kaiser were decidedly favorable. It is what is called in England a 'semidetached,' or, more familiarly, a 'semi,' the term preferred by the Kaiser himself and frequently used by him with some pride when later in the day he showed me over his various rooms. These are on two floors and are seven in number if you include the bathroom, which he always did.

"It was pleasant to me to note his pride in 'The Rhubarbs.' As he flung open one door after another he exclaimed with all the glee of a young bride, 'This is the dining-room. Davis, try those chairs, second-hand things, I don't think'; or, 'Observe the painted glass on the landing window—a little bit of all

right, eh, what,' or, 'Now I'll show you Willie's bedroom.' Here I may mention that he has already picked up many of the English colloquialisms and speaks with a decided cockney accent, of which he is legitimately proud.

"But I anticipate. I rang the bell, recalling as I did so the somewhat different circumstances in which I had previously visited my patient at Potsdam and elsewhere, when more formality had to be observed. My summons was answered by the Kaiser himself, but this was not, as he hastened to assure me, because there is no domestic in the house. There is a very competent female 'general,' called by Willie (who will have his fun) 'Hindenburg,' and by the Kaiser simply 'the girl.' She was out, however, at the pictures at present, and the Kaiser did the honors himself, and did them right heartily. He was looking much better than when I saw him last, which was at a time when the responsibilities of the war had greatly aged both of us and given a pallor to his countenance. The nervous twitching of the eye was gone and he had ceased to stare apprehensively behind him.

"But it was not merely physically that there was a change for the better; the inner man had enormously improved; the morale, so to speak, of which we talked so much during the war, was a hundred per cent. stronger. This was no haughty monarch, but a jolly little fellow, happy in himself, happy in his neighbors—a sane mind, in short, in a sane body. He was in his shirt-sleeves, because, as he laughingly apologized, he had been engaged about the house on a culinary matter. Otherwise he was in a serviceable suit of gray tweeds, with apron.

"He recognized me at once and said, 'This is a pleasant surprise, Davis; come right in, mind the step, you will stay and have a snack of supper with us,' or words to that effect. He explained that Willie was at the office, but was sure to be back by the 6:42, which was his invariable train. After I had been shown over the house and praised it in answer to his eager looks, we adjourned to the kitchen, where the evening meal was already spread, the dining-room being reserved for 'company' ('and I feel sure, Davis, that as an old friend you would prefer to take pot-luck cozily here'). Lighting a woodbine which he had courteously offered me, I sat down with him to chat of old times and the unexpected incidents which had led to his taking up his domicile in Britain.

"You remember, Davis,' he said, 'how, as the war progressed latterly in an unexpected manner, there was a deal of talk among the Allies about what should be done with me and Willie on the declaration of peace. In your great country, Davis, there seemed to be a general movement in favor of making use of a hempen rope and a stout tree, such as play an important part in your ravishing cinema plays of cowboys. For my own part, as you may remember, I held out for being treated as Napoleon was, and sent to St. Helena, not necessarily to St. Helena, but to some island as far as possible from Germany.'

"Here he slapped his hand on his thigh in the old familiar way and exclaimed, 'But Great Britain knew better!' His whole face beamed as he mentioned the word 'Britain'—indeed, throughout our interview he never could speak that word without fond emotion; his pride in the land of his adoption was beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen."

Only one other word made the Kaiser hang on the "more lovingly," and that was the word "democracy." It fairly brought tears to his eyes, and he quite forgot that Davis could be supposed to know anything about it:

"Davis,' he said, 'this wonderful Britain saved me; this land of the free proved itself incapable of malice, the democratic spirit of Britain cried out that every one had a right to live if he worked for his living, and that no exception should be made of me and Willie.' I noticed that the old arrogant 'I and you' had gone from his talk; he always now said 'You and I,' or 'He and I,' except when speaking of Willie. When speaking of his son he continued to say 'I and Willie.'

"I and Willie took the British at their word and came over here without molestation, once we had left German shores. No obstacles were put in our way; we were told that if we could find a way of making a living we might settle down and be comfortable, and we have found a way. Davis,—here he grasped my hand—'I am now in the dentist line myself. I had learned so much of the business from you, during our stirring talks while I was in my chair, that I decided to be a dentist. Of course, I can never have such a position as yours, Davis, for I am not qualified, but this is a poor neighborhood and they don't mind that. If you would like me to have a look at your mouth, Davis—'

"But I excused myself, and he continued: 'Tho I don't pretend to be the best dentist in Shepherd's Bush, there are people who say I am the second best; and, at any rate, I am doing well.' He looked at me longingly. 'I don't suppose, Davis,' he said, 'that you would consider a proposal for our going into partnership?' I had to nip this suggestion in the bud, and to change the conversation, asked him about Willie.

"He frowned a little. 'Willie had a bad time at first,' he admitted, 'but it was his own fault; there was so little he could do. Also he sulked a bit. I don't know if you ever noticed it, Davis, but Willie's tendency was to be a lazy fellow. I hadn't been here a month myself before I got a job, but Willie used to sprawl about smoking, and saying it was *infra dig.* for him to work. Of course, we weren't set up so comfortably then as we are now. We were digging in a second-floor back, and at last I had to tell Willie that I would fire him unless he paid for his own keep.

"After that he got an occasional shilling by running after cabs and the like; but I was against it, Davis; the glorious spirit of democracy had sprung to life in me, and I looked on Willie's hand-to-mouth way of living as little better than cadging. I made him go to the newspaper offices and look over the advertisements, and after many disappointments he at last got a place as a clerk in the Dental Emporium. He gets thirty-five bob a week, Davis, and was complimented by his master last Christmas. It has been the making of Willie; a more sober, industrious lad you wouldn't meet anywhere. And it's English democracy that has done it. England, oh! my England!"

"I hastened to say that tho all had turned out so well for him he could not, strictly speaking, call this land his England, but he took me up stoutly. He told me that he now was an Englishman, for those hospitable people had allowed him to become naturalized. He had also dropt the name Hohenzollern (by letters poll) and taken that of Holly. He gave me with not unnatural elation one of his business-cards, with 'William Holly for the Guinea Jaw' on it. He told me that he had voted for Havelock Wilson at the last election."

At this point we are introduced to Willie, who arrived home from his job:

"I saw him first from the window, as he walked smartly up the two-yard garden, and I thought him the *beau-ideal* of a brisk London clerk. He was in a silk hat, black coat, and dark gray trousers, with neat paper cuffs, and carried a little black bag. His lackadaisical manner had quite gone, and he was cheery and friendly. He received me warmly, and asked me to leave my card with him, as they made a hobby of collecting visiting-cards. 'They impress the neighbors,' he explained, and he showed me a saucer containing already nearly twenty cards. I willingly added mine to the saucer.

"While he changed his coat and cuffs he talked to me freely of his situation and work, and especially of the stamp-licking part of it, at which he is evidently an adept, for his hours are largely confined to it. 'My chin never gets in the way,' he said simply. I asked him if he was happy in the new life, and he assured me he had never been so happy. 'It is so satisfying,' he said, 'to have at last found something that I can really do well.'

"He was as enthusiastic as his father about the British, and I noticed that in any reference to the Germans he always added parenthetically, '*Gott strafe them!*' I pointed out that they were now a very harmless people, and he replied heartily, 'True, Davis, true; but still *Gott strafe them.*' He and his father were on the best of terms, but during supper, to which we presently drew in, they had a few momentary tiffs, in which I noticed that they called each other Huns.

"I was particularly pleased with the frankness with which Willie spoke to me of his only trouble at the office. Only one of the bad old ways sticks to him, he said: he still finds it difficult not to pick up and take away with him any little articles of value that he sees lying about the office. He does not take them consciously, but somehow they find their way into his bag.

"The firm have been very considerate with him in the matter, and have made an arrangement that 'the girl' is to search his bag every evening and return anything it contains that was not there when he set off in the morning. They are seldom articles that he would have cared to take in the old days, he said—'the clock would not go into my bag'—chiefly pen-wipers, pieces of india-rubber or sealing-wax, and the like. 'I suppose I have an instinct, Mr. Davis,' he said thoughtfully, 'against arriving back absolutely empty-handed.'

"Before I left I got them both to sign their photographs 'Yours sincerely, Wm. Holly,' and 'Compliments and good wishes from W. Holly, Jr., to Mr. Davis.' I had told Willie to add the 'Mr.'"

OUR DISTORTED SCHOOL HISTORIES

THE GREATEST BATTLES of the American Revolution were fought in the British Parliament, says Professor Giddings, of Columbia, and he thinks it high time that our school histories took account of that fact and taught the youth that our quarrel with England was not confined to America, "but was a war of the liberal elements of England and



From "The By-stander," London.

THE RAIDERS.

"SAY, CAN'T YOU GET A CANVAS COVER FOR THAT GOLD TOOTH OF YOURS?"

[Bruce Bairnsfather has recently been giving particular attention to American soldiers, and, like Barrie, shows himself a delicious satirist of life from the dental angle.]

America against a German king." Herein is contained the answer that our school-books fail of providing to those German sympathizers who, if they dare, still wonder why we should help England fight her battles. "The reason for a somewhat persistent antagonism toward the British which lingers in the minds of many pure-bred Americans," says the *Detroit Free Press*, "dates back to the Revolution and the War of 1812, and is continued through transmitted prejudices and inexact knowledge of certain significant facts and a misconception of motives." The Michigan paper insists that the Revolution was, in fact, "a protest against an attempt to impose German policies upon the Colonies," saying:

"The policies of George III. were those of a German monarchy. He did not represent the feeling of the people he governed, never troubled to familiarize himself with their language. His policies were opposed by one of the greatest of English statesmen. He was obliged to hire German mercenaries—the Hessians—to fight his battles because his colonial policy was unpopular at home. Yet we have blamed the mass of Englishmen for his German obstinacy. The most bitter feeling engendered against the British was occasioned by the treatment of Americans on the prison-ships in New York Harbor. These ships were manned by German officers and men, not by British, a matter of historical record. Text-books, while citing the wrong, do not correctly assign the fault. . . . We realize the perils of autocracy when we realize the part it played in our own early history."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RELIGIOUS SYMBOLISM IN THE CATHEDRALS

LAON CATHEDRAL is a double symbol in the conflict of the moment. It was wrested from the Germans with the town that holds it on October 15, and it is one of the first of those recovered which is not in ruins. In contrast with Reims, Louvain, Arras, Soissons, Noyon, it shows the fear that has entered the German's heart and stayed his hands from destruction. But he has not yet withheld his hand from desecration. Laon also, says Mr. Gerald Campbell, in the *New York Sun*, is a symbol of the end for which the French are striving. Approaching the town, "in every direction, looking from the plateau, is the desolation of war. For miles in every direction stretches the dreary waste—shell-holes, torn and twisted trees, all littered with the hideous rubbish." But the men who fought here, he goes on to say, "had before them a visible inspiration, for always before their eyes were the towers of the Laon Cathedral, crowning the long, flat-topped hills on which Laon is built." We read further:

"It was to win that city again and to free the thousands of French men, women, and children imprisoned there for more than four years that the French soldiers gave up their lives.

"The fight at last is won. Before daybreak the last hundred men of the German garrison took their departure from the town, which was immediately entered by the first French troops. A few hours later General Mangin was in conference with the civil authorities on means to be taken for the immediate relief of the people—some 5,000 inhabitants of the city who had remained and about a third of that number who returned as refugees.

"All the towns and villages in the neighborhood were burned by the retreating Germans, and a few miles outside of the town they had destroyed the bridges across the Ardon, forcing us to wait a few minutes until our engineers could make repairs.

"Impatient, we left our car and hurried on afoot over the cobbled road that winds into town. The first thing to say about the town is that, unlike many others, it is practically undamaged. The chief crime of the Germans during their occupation appears to have been looting, or what they call 'requisitioning.' Every article of any value appears to have excited their cupidity, principally linen and men's clothing of every kind. They took

the metal from the cathedral bells and the pipes from the organ, but the building itself they spared, altho they used it at one time as a stable. So strong a protest was raised that they were shamed out of this.

"The whole town was in a state of thanksgiving all the time we were there. At the foot of the hill leading into the town a

workman and two boys with a French flag met General Mangin, whose visit was informal and unexpected, and escorted him to the town hall. Every one wanted to shake hands and some of the babies were held up by their mothers to be caressed. If we had had a dozen arms each we couldn't have responded to the numerous offers to greet us. The people could only exclaim in tear-choked voices how glad they were to see us. The men could hardly speak, so deep was their emotion, and every woman was in tears.

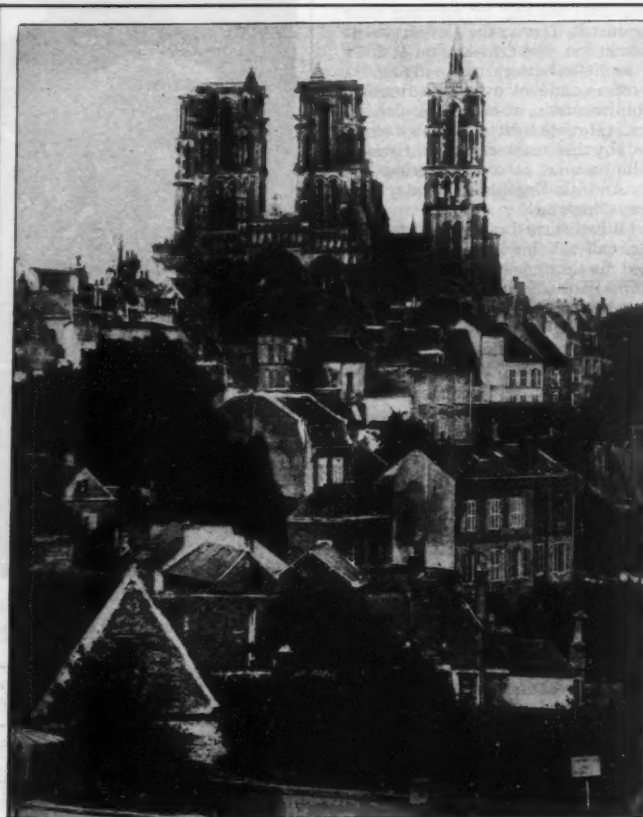
"Never, I suppose, had any of us seen so many people at one time who were so glad to see us. The day before we arrived the Germans took away from Laon five hundred boys of military age, and with them the Mayor as a hostage. And a hostage for what? The breaking up of families has been a common practice, I am told, ever since the Germans began their occupation.

"Is there any other civilized people in the world who would do these things? Some of the crimes of Germany are the crimes of savages—I beg the pardon of any savage who may read this—having met

just this morning a French colonial missionary, a splendid type of man and gentleman, who came over from Africa to visit his people. He said: 'I know many savage people. I don't know of any that would do the things that German soldiers have done here and elsewhere in France.'

Speaking of Reims, which may stand for all the cathedrals endangered or destroyed in this war, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram declares in *The Yale Review* (October) that "it was the perfect expression in time and space of a great religion and a great philosophy." Indeed,

"Not the only one, for there are others of supreme glory still left to us after the gross pillaging of Reformation and Revolution, but in some sense the noblest, and because of this the one doomed now to destruction; for it is only the best, the most intrinsically precious, the most dearly loved, that can serve for sacrifice and as expiation. . . .



AS A "VISIBLE INSPIRATION,"

The towers of Laon Cathedral, "crowning the long, flat-topped hills on which Laon is built," stood before the recently advancing French. Unlike so many of its fellows, this one remains unhurt by the Hun.

"Reims was only one among some eight or ten great churches each of which possesses some quality of possibly greater perfection. Chartres is more faultless in its interior proportions; its porches are rivaled nowhere on earth, and its glass is the most beautiful the world has ever seen, or will see. Bourges has a more classical calm combined with a finer fancy in its composition. Paris boasts a façade that finds its equal for pure majesty only in the art of Greece. The west front of Amiens has a more delicate scale and a more subtle poetry, while Laon, Soissons, and Coutances all can plead some single perfection as theirs beyond appeal. And yet—when all is said and done—Reims remained the perfect and well-rounded synthesis, for it possessed absolute unity and consistency and stood as the serene embodiment of medievalism—polished, perfected, and complete.

"Perhaps it was too perfect. . . . I do not mean to say that at Reims the aim was lower than at Chartres, or Paris, or Bourges, for it was not; only that it is perhaps human to feel a reverence that lessens affection for those things that strike too near the mark, and so seem to transcend the limits that are set to human accomplishment.

"Each day as the shells burst around and through Reims Cathedral, as they have burst now for four years, and each day as the calcined stones drop away from the dissolving fabric of man's imagination under the relentless corrosion of the dissolving fabric of man's too ephemeral civilization, we feel and powerlessly lament the grim evanishment of pure beauty, but still more the cold killing of a living thing that was a part of our conscious life."

The angle from which Mr. Cram writes is so common that *The Churchman* is led to wonder "whether all of us, even now, understand the writing on the wall." The view taken in rebuttal is one surprising, if true, from a religious source:

"There are those here in America who still write about the war as intellectuals. We do not wish to be captious, but in reading Mr. Ralph Adams Cram's charming paper on Reims in the October *Yale Review* we feel, despite his stirring appeal, that the author does not see the war with the same eyes as those with which the great mass of American citizens are seeing it. We think the plain men and women, who do not share his passion for art, view the struggle with a truer perspective. What Germany did in Louvain and Reims is not the symbol of her greatest crime. History has something vastly more precious in her keeping than libraries and art. Fair play and compassion—these are finer things than the exquisite carvings, the matchless glass, that can never be replaced in the churches desecrated by German militarism. We are sure that Christ considered the spirit of kindness to be the one thing needful in the Kingdom of God. When Mr. Cram pours out all his vials of wrath upon the Protestant and the French revolutions and links those forces, sacred to most of us who are lovers of democracy, with the vandalism of the German invasion, we think that he is a more zealous artist than he is a trustworthy historian or prophet of democracy. To understand this war, one must care more for democracy than for art. We do not believe with Mr. Cram that 'Christian civilization had reached its majority' during those hundred and fifty years from 1100 to 1241 'when the building of medievalism had been going on,' or that 'Christian civilization could have no more perfect exposition' than these churches which the master builders of the Middle Ages builded to the glory of God. The historian does not go to the Middle Ages to find his most abundant evidence of fraternity, equality, justice, and mercy. We have little enough to boast of in these virtues even in the twentieth century, but, despite the war, Europe is to-day a more Christian, a more decent place for men to inhabit than in the age which gave us Reims and which in retrospect we clothe with a glory and a joy of life that the common men of that day did not feel. Salimbene's 'Chronicles' do not make one wish that he might have lived in that golden age of art and of cruelty, also of bondage, lust, and greed. The common man fared ill in those days when Mr. Cram thinks Christian civilization had reached its majority. No lover of democracy who knows his history would turn back the hands of the clock. The world is a far better place to-day than it was in the days of the cathedral-builders. The crime of Germany is not the desecration of beautiful churches; it is the coward's sin of cruelty toward the weak. America's declaration of war against Germany was one more sentence in the bill of rights which the downmost man has age by age been filing against the selfishness of the oppressor. When we sing the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' we are thinking not of Louvain or Reims. We are thinking of our brothers in Christ throughout the world."

EASIER GOING TO MEKKA

THE PASSING OF THE TURKISH RÉGIME in the East brings even to their coreligionists benefits which they are not slow to appreciate. The Mekka pilgrimage of 1917 was accomplished in security and health rare in previous years. For one thing, says a correspondent of the *London Times*, the water which the pilgrims used to get on the road during the Turkish régime was not good, but last year distilled water was served in the cafés along the way, and there was no case of plague or cholera. The number of deaths did not exceed six, and these resulted largely from fatigue and old age. "The multitude which assembled at Arafat last year was estimated at 58,000 persons, including people from Nejd, Yemen, the Sudan, West Africa, India, Java, and Egypt." The Mohammedans are ordered by their religion to make the pilgrimage to Mekka at least once during their lifetime, and more often if they can afford it. The ceremonies at Mekka, culminating in the sacrifice of animals in the Valley of Mina, occurring during the pilgrimage, are thus described by this correspondent:

"Before entering the sacred territory, the limits of which are marked by ancient boundary-marks said to have been set up by Abraham, every pilgrim wraps himself in some new towels, the idea being that people should not perform the ceremonies in clothes in which they have committed sins. The Arabs used to perform this rite naked, throwing their clothes from them on entering the limits of the Holy City.

"The pilgrims are not allowed to cut their hair or nails in the Valley of Mina from the time they have solemnly dedicated themselves to the performance of the pilgrimage till they have finished the ceremonies and duly slain their sacrifices on the tenth day of the sacred month of Zul-Huggah and the three following days. During the sacred months, which are four—Zul-Qidah, Zul-Huggah, El Muharram, and Ragab (three consecutive and one separate)—the Arabs hold fighting to be unlawful.

"The Mutawif is the man who performs the Tawaf, or circumambulation of the Caaba, with a pilgrim and conducts him on his round of the other sacred objects and places. The Caaba is the building containing the 'Black Stone' said to have been brought down from heaven and given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel. The Tawaf consists in walking barefooted seven times continuously round the Caaba. During the performance of this rite nobody is allowed to carry his boots or shoes with him (as is done in the mosques), and the head must be bared, and no sunshades are allowed, even in the hottest sun.

"The Sa-ei is the 'tripping to and fro' between 'Es-Safa' and 'El-Marwah.' Every pilgrim performs the Sa-ei according to Chapter II. v. 158 of the Koran, which says:

"'Es-Safa' and 'El-Marwah' are two of the monuments of God: whoever therefore goeth on pilgrimage to the Temple [of Mekka] or visiteth it, there shall be no crime in him if he compass them both.'

"A distance of five hundred yards, called 'El Massa,' through the main street outside the Haram separates Es-Safa and El-Marwah, of which forty-five yards in the first third of the distance, between four green pillars, must be performed at a running pace, or semblance of running. If the pilgrim is sick or too old to perform the Sa-ei on foot, he can either ride or be carried on a native bed. The mounted pilgrim must gallop or trot between the pillars. This is the place where Hagar used to run for water for her son Ismail."

One of the most important ceremonies is the sermon on Mount Arafat, after which a visit is paid to the Valley of Mina, where the traditional stoning of the Devil takes place, followed by the general sacrifice marking the celebration of the Aid El Kebir (Great Festival), or Courban Bairam (Bairam of the Sacrifice), as the Turks call it. The account continues:

"Mount Arafat is situated about fourteen miles from Mekka. There are three places on the road called Satans or Abaleis—Ibleis El Kebir, Ibaleis El Wastani, and Ibaleis El Soghayar (the Big, the Middle, and the Small Satan). At Muzdalifa each pilgrim must collect forty-nine small pieces of stone called *gamarat* for stoning the three Satans or Abaleis. On the first night of the Sacrifice Festival each pilgrim must stone the Big Satan with seven pieces of stone. On the second day each

pilgrim must take twenty-one pieces of stone of the remaining forty-two and stone the three Satans, each with seven stones, beginning with Ibleis El Kebir. On the third day the same procedure is gone through, beginning with the Small Satan, on the pilgrims' way to Mekka. After this the pilgrims slay animals brought specially for the purpose, and celebrate the great feast marking the close of the pilgrimage ceremonies.

"Since the accession of King Hussein, Mekka has been much improved. Streets have been widened, new buildings erected, sanitary arrangements have been introduced in the houses, and morality, too, is at a higher level.

"Owing to the security of the roads and the excellent traveling facilities afforded to the pilgrims in 1917, Mekka, Arafat, and Mina were reached without mishap. The road was well guarded by King Hussein's Bedouin police, and there were large native cafés on the road where pilgrims could repose and drink water, tea, or coffee. The journey from Jeddah to Mekka by donkey takes about eight or nine hours, allowing one stop of one hour on the way."

CHURCHES NEEDED OR NOT?

THE CHURCHES FACE SUICIDE when they fail to seize the opportunity to lead and educate the new religious spirit abroad. *The Biblical World* (Chicago) is disturbed by the fear that the churches as such are marching toward this consummation. Other organizations are replacing them in the practical activities that are plainly inspired by their teachings, and the future possibilities, as this observer sees them, are that the newer organizations of mercy and spiritual comfort will virtually fill all needs. *The Biblical World* wonders if we shall really "need churches," and goes on to set forth the hazard and the remedy:

"By churches we mean what the word usually stands for—local bodies of Christians who have organized for the purpose of maintaining worship, observing the sacraments, giving religious education, and acting as the moral and religious leaven of the community. The Young Men's Christian Association, Red-Cross societies, and similar bodies are not churches. They are due to the influence of the churches, they may express the spirit of the churches, but they are different sorts of institutions.

"Are these organizations to replace the churches?

"We do not believe that such a replacement is possible in the sense that the churches will cease to exist and in their place will be these various social and philanthropic institutions.

"But to be frank, we believe that the next few years will determine whether the churches as actual organizations are needed. For they will be outgrown if they have no real leadership in their communities.

"Notice that we say churches—not Christians. The Christian point of view has gained enormously both despite of and because of the war. We are in an age that is rapidly bringing to fruition social forces which have been growing more powerful for the last generation. Middle-aged people have not lived in vain. The world is fighting to protect institutions and ideals which in essence are the development of Biblical ethics and religion as they culminated in Jesus. The Christianity of Jesus is not in question.

"But will the churches, as in the past, be the social expression of this spirit, or shall we come to a time when churches will be outgrown because other institutions better express the spirit of Jesus?

"Churches will not be needed as mere competitors in philanthropic and humanitarian activity. Churches without such activity will decline into inconsequential clubs supporting piety and their private chaplains, but churches that have only such significance will decay. They can not hope to compete with highly specialized philanthropies.

"Churches must lead in spiritual things and serve in temporal things. To imitate Jesus is to pray as truly as it is to heal the sick or to assist the poor.

"Just now, when an exhibition on a wholesale scale has been given of the altruistic qualities of Christian people, churches face their opportunity too indifferently. They are patriotic, but not prophetic.

"Church leaders who to-day stress points of denominational difference, make theological formulas essential for participation in social service, divorce religion from devotion to one's fellows, are threatening the very existence of the churches. But just as truly church leaders should be repudiated who belittle re-

ligious beliefs, put social service over against trust in God, make agnosticism in religion a prerequisite for sacrifice to human needs. "Churches will be needed according to the proportion in which they make human fraternity the outward expression of an inward sense of divine sonship."

HELL, HEAVEN, AND PRIVATE PEAT

PRIVATE PEAT HAS OFTEN EXPRESSED his belief in the immediate salvation of a dying soldier. He has been criticized for these statements, particularly by the more pronouncedly evangelistic bodies of the Church. We quoted some time since the resolution passed by the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists meeting at Winona Lake, Ind., protesting against the assertion that our dying soldiers are saved from hell. We now have the privilege of printing Private Peat's own answer to them in the form of a letter to the editor of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, here quoted:

"DEAR SIR:

"From newspapers of various centers and from your own esteemed paper cuttings have come to me referring to a criticism of a speech made by me at Winona Lake, Indiana, when there were present certain members of an Evangelistic Conference.

"Mr. Irvin Cobb, whom I have not met personally, has been said to make the same statement as myself, viz., that every soldier dying in battle is sure of going to heaven, or goes to heaven.

"As I say, I do not know and have not heard Mr. Cobb, and therefore do not know the exact wording of his statement, but for myself my statement is not as quoted. I say that 'every soldier who dies on the battle-field, or any man who dies through war, with the right thoughts in his heart does go to heaven.'

"I believe, and my belief is shared by hundreds of soldiers in the trenches, where I have been, unlike many of my critics, and by hundreds of soldiers now returned disabled and discharged, among whom I have made an exhaustive study of the subject, that the man who, fighting, offers his life for his church, his home, his country, his people, his civilization, dies in the full assurance of salvation. It may be that he passes over with a curse or a word of swearing on his lips; that may well be—circumstances such as we have them demand it. War is a hell of destruction, devastation, damnation—all around are these evidences of frightfulness; the soldier is only human, he swears, he uses language which is not that of the church parlor, yet the soldier who understands and, understanding, dies, is saved.

"Of all this I am positive—I notice that few, if any, with the exception of Mr. Billy Sunday, of the Evangelists, are positive about anything. I notice that Evangelists would have soldiers and all others 'prepare to die'—we soldiers, deliberately offering our lives in a Cause, 'prepare for Life—not the quick shuffling off of the flesh—but Life eternal.'

"I thank you, Sir, in anticipation of a portion of your valuable space, and am,

"Sincerely yours,

"PRIVATE HAROLD R. PEAT."

The Christian Register (Unitarian, Boston) prints an article from a "member of a Middle West Unitarian Church" which it considers as "fine an example as we could hope to print on the completely absurd position of a long-suffered and ill-named orthodox position." The writer, speaking of Private Peat's position, says:

"This statement receives the hearty indorsement of all liberal Christians, such as Unitarians, Universalists, and Hicksite Quakers. The Jews also accept it. These sects have never been able to find in any of the bibles of the world a statement that God created a hell in which to torment billions of human souls eternally. But evangelical Christians believe otherwise, and declare that the souls of all dying soldiers who have not professed a belief in the creeds of evangelical Christianity will be sent to hell to be punished throughout eternity. Many of their preachers have taken offense at the remarks of Private Peat and have argued vigorously that all dying soldiers are sent to hell. . . .

"All thinking men and women count the evangelical Christian plan of salvation from hell a failure. To send nine-tenths of the men, women, and children of the human race to the evangelical fires that burn forever is a subject for amused intelligence."

The fate of German baby-killers and hospital-bombers, though otherwise classed as soldiers, is seemingly not here considered.



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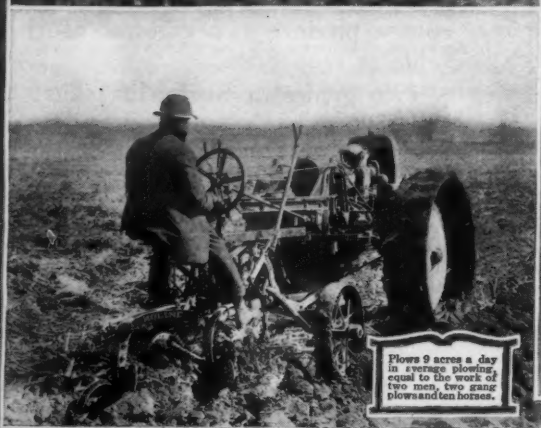
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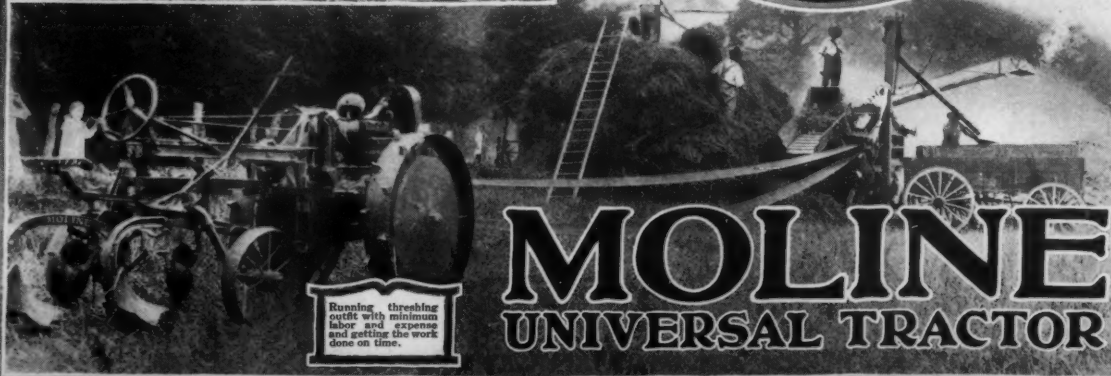
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Far sighted business men are recognizing the wonderful sales possibilities of the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline power farming implements. Our new factory, which is the largest and best equipped exclusive tractor factory in the world, is working to full capacity, and we are now in position to add a limited number of progressive dealers.

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Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

THE FAIR PRICE LIST

"HOUSEWIVES should learn to read the Fair Price List as faithfully as men read the baseball score."

Perhaps you read some such slogan last summer, and appreciated its spirit. But the trouble with it is that it does not say enough. True, some men read the baseball score (or did during the baseball season), and a few read it faithfully, but every housewife must read the Fair Price List in her town or city.

A better slogan would run like this: *Everybody who buys food of any retailer should read the Fair Price List as eagerly as he does the war-news.*

FOOD PROFITEERING—For, strange as it may seem at first thought, the Fair Price List is in itself a sort of war-news, concerned with the economic stability which must be preserved at home if warfare is to be successfully prosecuted. During every war upon which history gives data concerning food-problems, retail food-prices have shown a tendency to go up.

And when the retail price of any commodity goes up in war-time because of the increased cost of its production, or through any other cause beyond the retailer's control, no personal blame can be attached to any retail dealer who charges more for it because he himself has had to pay more for it. But when any retail dealer for other reasons raises his prices on articles which the public must have, or wants to buy, that is what is known as profiteering.

And any dealer guilty of such action is a profiteer.

This applies to retail dealers in foodstuffs just as much as to dealers in any other necessity of life.

WHAT THE FAIR PRICE LIST IS—It is to check such practices that the Fair Price List has been devised. This is nothing more nor less than a bulletin which at regular intervals informs the public of the prices that the retailer has had to pay for certain foods and at what price he ought to sell them to the consumer. Such a bulletin at one stroke does away with all the obscurity which too often veils the price increase which takes place at the hands of the retailer.

To give an example, it shows at just what price a retailer is able to buy oatmeal and at just what price he is entitled to sell it. If any retailer decides to set upon the food he has for sale a higher price than that which brings him a fair profit, he is labeling himself "Profiteer." And thereafter it depends upon the public's own choice whether they shall trade with him or not.

In accordance with the plans of the Food Administration such a system of Fair Price Lists is now in operation throughout the country. Every week new price lists are prepared so as to cover new fluctuations of cost to the retailer. And these up-to-the-minute Fair Price Lists are given to the newspapers to print so that the consumer may be steadily informed and advised as to what he ought to pay the retailers in his city or town.

HOW FAIR PRICE LISTS ARE MADE UP—In theory the plan is the simplest imaginable. But it is complicated by the size of this country and by the variety of local food-conditions which are bound to affect the price at which the retailer can buy and sell his foodstuffs. It would be utterly impossible to set forth one Fair Price List which would be fair for every spot in this country at any one time. A grocer in Calais, Maine, may be able to buy potatoes at a lower rate than a grocer in Snohomish, Washington. And the grocers of Red Oak, Iowa, may have to pay a different price from either. Obviously, each locality must determine its own Fair Price List.

This is done by establishing in every community or county where Fair Price Lists are to be put out a Price Interpreting Board, consisting of representatives of wholesale grocers, retailers, and consumers. The County Food Administrator or

his representative should act as chairman of this board. Such boards include representatives of both "Cash and Carry" stores and "Credit and Delivery" stores. These boards secure from wholesale representatives the prices charged to the retailer for various staple foods. With this as a basis, plus their knowledge of local conditions, and guided by a schedule of maximum margins submitted to them by the Food Administration at Washington, they determine what is a reasonable profit at which the retailer may sell to the consumer. Thus the retailer does not have a scale of selling prices arbitrarily thrust upon him; he helps determine them himself.

Of course prices to the consumer vary in the case of Cash and Carry stores and Credit and Delivery establishments where running expenses are necessarily heavier. It is this that makes advisable the publication of maximum and minimum prices to the consumer, the difference being due to the extra service which is rendered him.

It should be borne in mind that it is not possible to set an exact price at which the retailer is to sell; it is practical only to indicate to the public the top limit which the retailer can not exceed without laying himself open to the charge of profiteering.

WHAT THE GROCER GAINS—This whole system of Fair Price Lists has as one of its greatest merits the protection of the patriotic retailer whose whole-souled patriotism has too often put him in the position of making less money than some other unscrupulous retailer who has charged higher prices merely because the public could be induced to pay them. With the Fair Price List system working smoothly, informing the public just what to pay from week to week for staple food-commodities, the retailer who charges more than fair prices will be putting himself on record as profiteering. And nowadays profiteering is one form of unpatriotism.

The right-minded retailer welcomes the Fair Price List; it is opposed only by those who are either ignorant or desirous of getting more of the consumer's money than prevalent conditions entitle them to.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN COOPERATE—And yet, no matter how carefully and justly Fair Price Lists are prepared, no matter how widely they are printed and circulated, they will be an utter failure without the cooperation of the public.

All the public has to do is to study the current Fair Price List of its community and then withhold its trade from any retailer who charges more than the prices indicated. This list constitutes a gauge of what the consumer should pay; and the housewife or other purchaser who neglects it is no more entitled to sympathy when overcharged than the engineer who gets into trouble because he didn't bother to look at his steam-pressure gauge. To keep track of the Fair Price List, to insist upon its observance by the retailer—that is the absolute duty of every woman and every man.

If any person finds that a food-retailer is trying to charge him more than the Fair Price List indicates, he has two resources: to report the case to his local Food Administrator, and to trade somewhere else. He should do both.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Do the newspapers in your community print the Fair Price Lists? If so, how often?
2. Is your family keeping close track of the prices quoted in the Fair Price List?
3. Do you know of any retail grocer trying to charge more for food than the Fair Price List indicates?
4. Do your family trade with that dealer? Have they reported him to the local or county Food Administrator?



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CURRENT POETRY

THE joys and sorrows of childhood, its beauty and its appealing charm, have been sung by many a poet, but there are few poems that pull more upon our heart-strings than a lullaby. In his "Songs of the Stalwart" (Appleton, New York), Grantland Rice gives us a cradle-song that has all that infinite tenderness that marks the truly stalwart:

ABOVE THE DARKNESS

BY GRANTLAND RICE

Deep in the dusk, Dear, the roses are sleeping;
Down from the hills, Dear, the low wind comes
creeping,
Creeping and whispering
"Dreamer—good-night—
Dream of the morning
And God's world of light—
Dream—O Little One—dreams that are true,
Dreams of the starlight, the dawn and the dew,
Safe in your nest, Dear,
Sleep, Dear, and rest, Dear,
God in his heaven keeps watch over you."

Over the world, Dear, the twilight is falling,
Low through the dusk, Dear, the south wind comes
calling—
Calling and whispering
"God give you rest—
God in His goodness
Keep guard by your nest;
Dream—O Little One—dream of the light,
Dream of the morning that He shall kiss white—
For while you sleep, Dear,
His care shall creep, Dear,
From the far skies to your cradle to-night."

Sir William Watson, in his "Retrospection" (John Lane, New York), devotes a number of poems to childhood and innocence. We select his tribute to his daughter, who is half an Irish-American:

TO MY ELDEST CHILD

BY SIR WILLIAM WATSON

My little first-born daughter sweet—
My child, yet half of alien race—
England and Ireland surely meet,
Their feuds forgotten, in thy face.

To both these lands I'd have thee give
Thy maiden heart, surrendered free;
For both alike I'd have thee live,
Since both alike do live in thee.

In thee they lay their strife aside,
That were so worn with dire unrest;
These whom the waters parted wide,
But who commingle in thy breast.

These will I teach thee to revere,
To love, and serve, and understand;
Nor chide thee if thou hold more dear
Thy mother's than thy father's land.

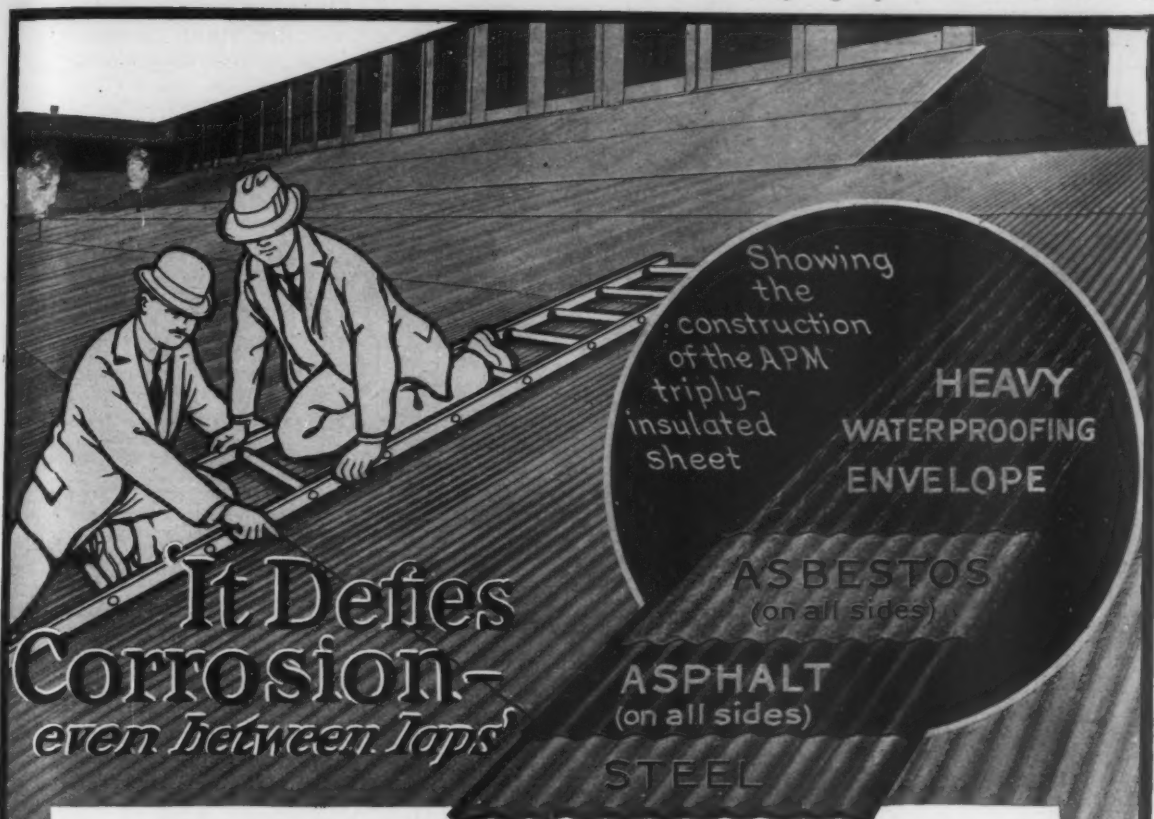
The English fields, in sun and rain,
Were round about thee at thy birth;
But thou shalt ache with Ireland's pain,
And thou shalt laugh with Ireland's mirth.

Thou shalt be taught her noble songs,
And thou shalt grieve when'er is told
The story of her ancient wrongs,
The story of her sorrows old.

And often, in thy English home
Her voice will call, and thou obey.
Thy heart will cross the sundering foam,
Thy soul to Ireland sail away.

Ah, little flower! in Irish ground
Thy roots are deeper than the sea,
Thou English woodlands murmured round
The house of thy nativity.

Of both these peoples thou wert-born:
Of both these lands thou art the child;
A symbol of the radiant morn
That shall behold them reconciled.



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Here is a charming love-letter entitled:

HER THIRD BIRTHDAY

BY SIR WILLIAM WATSON

My tiny lady, can it
Be true that you and I,
On something called a planet,
Are somewhere in the sky?

Yes—and at such a tearing
And madcap speed we've spun,
That you, with dreadful daring,
Have thrice been round the sun.

Nay, it yet more amazes,
That my far-venturing girl
Can be as fresh as daisies
After so wild a whirl!

And now 'neath western billow
The sun is put to bed,
And you, too, on your pillow
Must lay a golden head.

Ah, tears—they come so quickly,
For grief so quickly gone!
Yet joys have rained as thickly
For you to dream upon.

The George H. Doran Company, of New York, have just brought out an admirable volume of verses for—not about—children from the pen of Isabel Ecclestone Mackay. It is called "The Shining Ship," and from it we take an example of fairy activity:

SECRETS

BY ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY

How do you think they make the dew?
The wise men tell, but they don't tell true;
For they are so very, very wise
They can't see straight out of both their eyes;
And a drop of dew is a simple thing—
Just a pearl that slips from a fairy's wing.

How do you think they make the snow?
The wise men tell, but they don't know—
They are too wise to understand
That every flake is made by hand,
Yet of ninety million and seventy-three
Each one is made quite differently.

How do you think they make the rain?
The wise men tell, but they don't explain
That a rain-storm isn't a storm at all,
But just the fairies playing ball—
Now listen hard and you'll surely hear
Them laugh and gurggle and call and cheer!

And the frost—why, some wise folk insist
That frost is merely a frozen mist;
They are so wise that they can not trace
The wonderful weaving of fairy lace.
But look at the window-pane, my dear,
And you will see it as clear as clear.

Now these are secrets—if you tell
Be sure you look about you well
To see that no wise men are near,
For they would say "Ahem!" I fear,
And if they said "Tut, tut!" that way,
You'd be as wise and blind as they!

This reminiscence from "The Old Road to Paradise" (Henry Holt, New York) will bring back childhood's days to many of us:

ONCE WHEN WE BOUGHT VALENTINES

(For Kenneth)

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Close upon the window-glass prest our eager
faces—

Hearts and torches all aflame, frame on frame of
laces,

Wreathing roses all abloom, Cupids all awing,
Valentines—and valentines! swung along the
string,

Lights from out the window-pane glistened on the

rhyme
Once when we bought valentines—how long, how
long ago!

Slow we tiptoed in the shop, scarlet-cheeked and
shy,

Half elate, half afraid to be asked to buy.



A Useful
Gift for
the Boy
In
Service

A Path-Finder on Danger Trails

A first-hand picture of the war recently reached an American mother from her only son "Somewhere in France." Part of the letter follows:

"Early this morning we pushed forward from . . . through a blanket of fog, a yard at a time, and later in the day with the mist still hanging thick I and four others found ourselves cut off from our regiment somewhere in No Man's Land. We stopped for a bit hoping the mist would lift, but no such luck. The air was filled with German shells and more than an equal number of ours. We could hear the stuttering of dozens of machine guns going at the same time. 'Let's go,' said someone. And then we suddenly realized that we had lost all sense of direction and in that uncharted Hades didn't stand one chance in a hundred of finding our own lines.

"Then happened one of those little things in life which impress themselves upon one's mind more deeply than many a greater moment. One of the boys had produced a compass. Of all the many things our kits contained only one out of the five of us had thought of bringing a compass. After that we were glad the fog held tight, for the little old compass guided us back to the 'Stars and Stripes' and another chance to go 'Over the Top.'

And so, you fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, when you want to give something of vital value to the wonderful person you're sending 'Over There' to put his shoulder to the wheel of the most just war humanity ever fought,

Give Him a Taylor Quality Compass

the compass which for years has won and held the confidence of outdoor men—proved to them that they could unhesitatingly entrust their lives to its direction because back of each Taylor Quality Compass, building into it sturdy permanent accuracy, lies the expert care of Taylor workmanship and supervision—the expert selection of Taylor material and the nearly seventy years Taylor experience gained in making delicate indicating and recording instruments that are correct.

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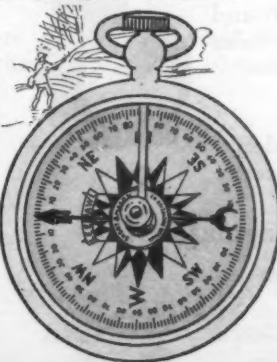
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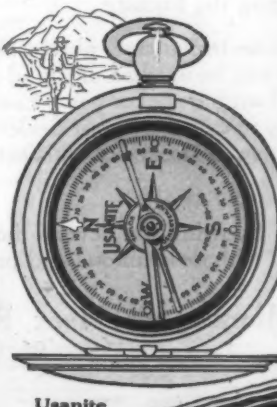
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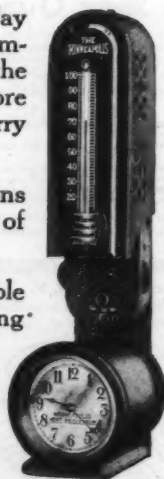
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Sidling toward the prettiest on their swaying strings,
Laughing at the ugliest, monstrous painted things.
(Still the little thrill of fear—life was strange, you knew—
What if some one sometime sent one of those to you?)

Tense we watched the lagging mail, furtive hearts about . . .
Surely it would never come down the endless street!
Surely all the valentines would be gone before
(Out of sight, into sight) it could reach our door,
Surely all the envelopes sealed with hearts of red
(Were they there? Were they ours?) would be gone instead!

Hearts and doves, wreathes and loves, wonderful to see!
Could he mean the shiny words, "I Can Love But Thee"?
Would he look across the desks when next morning came,
He who sent (if he sent) all those hearts aflame?
Would he know the straggling hand, all in print and bent
Up and down on the folds of the one you sent?

We're too old to buy them now—all the loves and laces,
We can only watch above other little faces.
Glowing at the prettiest, laughing at the plain,
Still the eager faces crowd by the lighted pane.
*Once we too saw wonderlights glinting on the snow,
Once we too bought valentines—too long, too long ago!*

To-day, alas, war enters the lives even of the children. But how tactfully Helen Parry Eden, in her "Coal and Candle-light," evades what happens overseas and focuses attention on the more prosaic policeman:

THE ADMONITION: TO BETSEY

By HELEN PARRY EDEN

*Remember, on your knees,
The men who guard your slumbers—*

And guard a house in a still street
Of drifting leaves and drifting feet,
A deep blue window where below
Lies moonlight on the roof like snow,
A clock that still the quarters tells
To the dove that roosts beneath the bell's
Grave canopy of silent brass
Round which the little night winds pass
Yet stir it not in the gray steeple;
And guard all small and drowsy people
Whom gentlest dusk doth disattire,
Undressing by the nursery fire
In unperturbed numbers
On this side of the seas—

*Remember, on your knees,
The men who guard your slumbers.*

Here we are shown how mother-love reigns supreme and brings its hallowed influences to the foot of the altar:

THE DISTRACTION

By HELEN PARRY EDEN

Betsey, 'tis very like that I shall be—
When Death shall wreak my life's economy—
Repaid with pains for contemplating thee

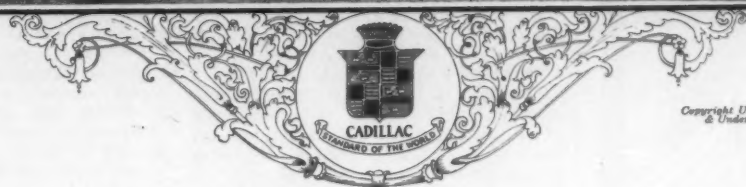
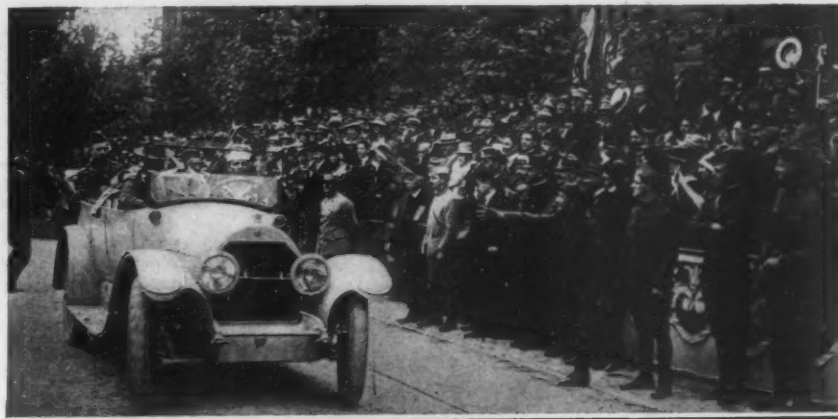
Unwisely out of season. With the rest
We knelt at mass, not yet dispersal and blest,
Waiting the imminent "Ite missa est."

And I, who turned a little from the pure
Pursuit of mine intention to make sure
My child knelt undistracted and demure,

Did fall into that sin. And ere the close
Of the grave Canon's "Benedicti vos . . ."
Had scanned her hair and said, "How thick it grows

Over the little golden peck of her!"
So doth the mother sway the worshiper
And snatch the holiest intervals to err.

Nor piety constrained me, nor the place;
But I commended, 'gainst the light's full grace,
The little furry outline of her face.



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

FICTION OF RECENT MONTHS

Wells, H. G. Joan and Peter. The Story of an Education. Pp. 594. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

No war-book in fiction form has been more widely read than "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," and Mr. Wells is bound to find an eager public waiting for any book of his, but we are not sure that "Joan and Peter," his new novel, will meet with the same acceptance. Mr. Wells is frank in his criticism of his own country and its mistakes at the beginning of the war, and, if we are to take his hero's ideas as his own, he holds the failure of education responsible for it all. "The vast world-disaster is no more and no less than educational failure." "The Church and teachers and political forms have been insufficient and wrong; they have failed to establish ideas strong and complete enough and right enough to hold the wills of men. War is an educational breakdown, and in education lies whatever hope there is for mankind." To illustrate these ideas, he writes a story of Peter and his foster-sister, Joan, who are left to the guardianship of Oswald Sydenham, a retired soldier who once loved Peter's mother. The story is interesting, but sometimes unnecessarily involved with dissertations on British education and its faults of omission and commission. The author portrays some attractive and some unattractive characters in his usual style which creates atmosphere and understanding, particularly of the part played by education in the causes of the war and ideal conditions under which it could be changed to advance progress in the nation.

Joan and Peter are unusual lovers: Peter wanders far from the straight and narrow path before his call to service and Joan's frankness put him straight, but his faulty education is blamed, and the writer, in making it plain, raps England pretty hard for smug content before the war, a resulting inefficiency in its first years and a muddling of opportunities as late as April, 1918, and yet his philosophy is so comprehensive and his faith in the heart and soul of the British people so firm that we read his opinions with respect. "Britain, it became manifest, had neither the greatness of education nor yet the simplicity of will to make war brilliantly or to sustain herself splendidly." The need of fresh commanders when the materials and expedients of war have made warfare practically a new thing every few years is made prominent with a characterization of English leaders as "unteachable fossils—worse than amateurs" because "education in England is a loafer education." Strong words are used, but deep thoughts are behind them. "Joan and Peter" may be read in two ways: for the story, which is engrossing, or for the intelligent discussion of conditions and possible results.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Uncle Remus Returns. Illustrated. Pp. 175. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35.

This volume was projected before Mr. Harris's death, but editorial duties prevented its completion. The stories appeared originally in a magazine during 1905-06, and have fortunately been collected for this volume. "Uncle Remus" is the same old lovable dandy so dear to readers of two generations, with his quaint humor, delicious imagery, wise philosophies, and

vivid imagination. They have the familiar charm of the earlier stories and are told to the son of the "listening youngster" of the earlier tales. The book includes: "Brother Rabbit's Bear Hunt," "Empty-Empty and the Blacksmith," "Taily-Po," "Two Fat Pullets," and others, airing Uncle Remus's views on "Church Collections," "Political Theories," "The True Inwardness of the Mule," and "Hard Times." Perhaps the listening little boy did not get the full force of the wit and common sense voiced by the clever old colored man, but the reader of maturer years will see and appreciate them. "I knows 'bout dese mules. White folks better keep out'n dere way, an' ef er nigger ain't mighty perlite in 'is move-mints, dy'll ketch 'im. I'm er talkin' gospil now."

Wagnalls, Mabel. The Rosebush of a Thousand Years. Pp. 77. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Value is not always commensurate with size, which is another way of saying that this little story is more important and more beautiful than its modest form and cover would indicate. A note tells of its unusual popularity, and the author describes the source of its inspiration. Only a personal perusal can give an adequate idea of its magic spell and spiritual message. The legend of the rosebush of the cathedral of Hildesheim inspires one Granville, an artist, to paint a picture of the Madonna of the Rosebush, and he brings with him his model, Joline, a happy, care-free girl of Paris, who enters the cloistered garden disguised as a boy, there poses, and is seen by one of the aged brothers who dies believing he has seen the Holy Virgin in a vision. True to his prediction, the rosebush blossoms and all rejoice at the miracle. The picture of Joline when she hears this story is most convincing: amused, implicitly anxious to tell the truth, she goes to the holy prior determined to tell her story. Miss Wagnalls is powerful in this scene in the cathedral and makes real the effect of silence and the peace of the quiet church in preparing Joline's heart and soul for the complete change that comes over her spirit when the prior assures her that her heart must have been pure at the moment of vision and that God's message, "Go and sin no more," is meant for her. The author paints a vivid picture of personality, and tells a beautiful story of vivid atmosphere and charm, a story which, as "Revelation," has made, under Nazimova's clever presentation, one of the most picturesque, thrilling, and perfect screen plays of the year.

Butler, Ellis Parker. Philo Gubb (Correspondence School Detective). Illustrated. Pp. 353. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Here are seventeen short stories by the author of "Pigs is Pigs," dominated by a burlesqued Sherlock Holmes who is a "Detective and paper-hanger combined." We are not sure whether Mr. Butler is trying to satirize, criticize, or merely burlesque the activities of the real detective, or to show that chance and good luck play an important part in the solution of mysteries, but he succeeds. Philo Gubb is glib, almost imbecile at times, but he succeeds, in spite of himself, in locating criminals, and ferreting out crimes, tho not always the ones on which he is supposed to be engaged. Some-



HOLT
PEORIA... STOCKTON

Breaking all world's plowing records—
Fremont, Neb., August 18, 1914, 28-foot furrow

FOUR American inventions have revolutionized modern warfare. Three—the airplane, submarine and machine gun—early appealed to military and naval minds and were perfected largely through official aid, both here and abroad.

The fourth, the "Caterpillar" Tractor, was invented, perfected and built for farm use by Benjamin Holt. Its ability to pull profitable loads over the most difficult ground, its high grade construction and dependable qualities, established it as a commercial success on every continent.

War proved the need for just such a tractor to tow the Allied heavy guns. The "Caterpillar" alone was ready—was alone chosen by expert army engineers. The very engine that broke all world's plowing records on the eighteenth day of the war was among the first of thousands of Holt agricultural tractors to be sent to the Allies.

After more than a decade of peaceful use the "Caterpillar" has met the utmost demands of military

transportation—breaking all records also in hauling heavy artillery—enabling the complete motorization of United States Artillery units.

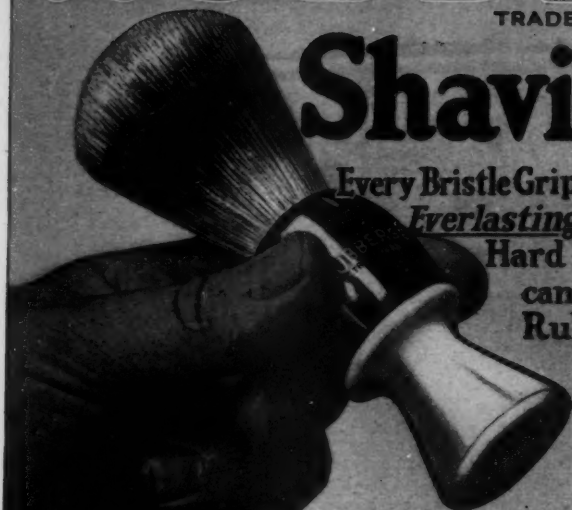
This supermachine, conceived, designed and built only by Holt, is known the world over by the name "CATERPILLAR," Holt's registered trademark, which can be applied to no other tractor. The "CATERPILLAR" Tractor stands alone by name, quality and performance, exclusively the product of The Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill., and Stockton, Calif.

CATERPILLAR
TRACTORS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

RUBBERSET

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes



Every Bristle Gripped
Everlastingly in
Hard Vul-
canized
Rubber

—that
competent
combination

And what we have done these many years gone by for the brush, we are doing now for its care—breaking into the everyday, makeshift order of things with something original, long needed and truly effective.

DRIBRUSH holders are 100% efficient in preventing shaving brush troubles and in enabling you to get the maximum of pleasure, satisfaction, and long service from your trusty RUBBERSET at the minimum of cost and inconvenience. No longer need your brush be a nuisance—messy, soggy, sour, mis-shapen, its condition a tax upon your good nature, its proper care an unsolved mystery.

For travelers or stay-at-homes, or for the soldier and sailor "with the colors," DRIBRUSH holders keep the brush straight and clean, fresh and sweet, making its use a constant comfort and adding generously to its period of usefulness.

PUT THEM ON YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST.



Protects
the Brush,
the Bag and
the Baggage
too.

A holder to fit your brush at the price you wish to pay. Three sizes in ivory tinted Alberite at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00, and a mighty handy one in Vulcanized Fibre at 25 cents. ASK YOUR DEALER TODAY—or send us his name and 25 cents and receive, post-paid, one of the Fibra holders—just right for the average size brush.

RUBBERSET COMPANY
(R. & C. P. Co., Props.)
NEWARK, N. J.

Dribrush

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brush Holders

Ordinary brushes are regular hunks at heart. No matter in what substance of sham strength their bristles be held for the moment—in glue, pitch, shellac or cement—just let them face the first attacks of use or abuse, flood, drought or old age, and with one accord they wail "kamerad" and shed their bristles as precipitately as a kaiserite casts down his arms.

BUT—there is an army of brushes that are true soldiers of their kind, quick to repel attack in varied forms, eager to serve in any clime, foreordained to fight the good fight until but a worn stub remains of the bristle. Three generations of shavers have known them—used them—trusted them—can name them—

RUBBERSET

times he is funny, screamingly so, sometimes just "silly" (particularly if you read more than one story at a time), but he pursues "clues" and assumes "disguises" as he has been instructed by the "Rising Sun Detective Agency's Correspondence School of Detecting." The situations are often ludicrous. Mr. Butler is master of laughable coincidence and the astuteness of inanity. We particularly commend his purchase of stock in the "Utterly Hopeless Gold-Mine Company" to the would-be financier.

Barres, Maurice. Colette Baudouche. Translated by Mrs. Frances Wilson Huard. Pp. 180. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Madame Huard, the translator of this little French story, is well known from her recent much-read books, "My Home in the Field of Honor" and "My Home in the Field of Mercy." Her reason for translating this gem from the pen of a member of the French Academy is that, tho the story was written in 1908, it mirrored even then the same protest of the million loyal Frenchmen beneath the German yoke and the same hope for deliverance that now exists. The author, with his talent "so fertile in literary grace, delicate psychology, and higher thought," describes an episode in the life of a young German professor who comes to Metz and lodges with one Madame Baudouche and her little granddaughter, Colette. Ascribing every known fault and vice to the young Frederic Asmus, making him typify Germany at her crudest and most blatant, yet he is pictured as finally touched by the delicate refinement of the two women, the uplifting influence and culture of the esthetic little city, so that he is ready to discard his German fiancée and marry Colette. There lies the crux of the story, which vividly contrasts German and French customs, habits, mentality, manners, ideals, and personal character vastly to the glory of France and the discredit of the German Asmus. It leaves Colette triumphantly true to France, her memories, her honor, her ideals, and her hopes for the future.

Evans, Howel. A Girl Alone. Pp. 390. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

We have here a novel of the melodramatic variety, in which a twenty-three-year-old girl returns, an orphan, from Australia to claim an inheritance. She finds herself alone in London, penniless and friendless, with all the elements, human and inhuman, arrayed against her. The author has material enough for several novels, but with the prodigality of initial effort puts it all into one, with the result that sometimes the reader is tired, and marvels at the ingenuity with which the heroine is rescued from one danger only to be plunged deeper into another. The writer is not uninteresting, nor is the book badly written, tho credulity and coincidence are badly strained. Even in her darkest hour of poverty, insult, and starvation, Ellice Mayne finds some one to offer a helping hand or share a crust. Except for the characters that have to be killed off in the interest of the plot, each reaps a reward of punishment or happiness which is consistent and satisfactory. It is a book full of thrills, some good character-drawing, and some well-drawn situations, but rather too long-drawn out and discursive.

Canfield, Dorothy. Home Fires in France. Pp. 305. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

When the author of these stories went to France with her husband two years ago,

Let the Y.M.C.A. do it for you

You can't send chocolate to the boys across the water—but the Triangle workers can hand it to them. You can't serve them but you can hearten them.

You can't furnish them with music, light, warmth, books, magazines, inspiring speakers, a place to write and materials to write home—except by your contributions to the Y. M. C. A.



Earl Balleu, Y. M. C. A. worker, giving chocolate and smokes to sentries in advanced listening post. This is the extreme advanced position on the active front.

Space donated by
makers of

Whitman's
Chocolates

PERFECT
FITTING

MUNSING
WEAR

UNION
SUITS

Save Money for You—and Material for Uncle Sam

BECAUSE of its unusual durability and wearability, and quality of fabric, perfection of fit and finish, together with its moderate price, Munsingwear not only helps you to save money for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, but also helps you to conserve the labor and material resources of the nation.

It gives a super-service which means that you will have to buy less underwear in a given period.

A perfect-fitting size for everyone, tall, short, stout or slim.

**Let Munsingwear Cover You
With Satisfaction**



Victrola XVI, \$225
Victrola XVI, electric, \$282.50
Mahogany or oak



Victrola IV-A, \$22.50
Oak



The delight of getting The world's best music by

What better gift than a musical instrument which entertains your entire family, and all your friends besides? An instrument which not only makes Christmas enjoyable, but whose varied music is a delight the whole year around.

That is the Victrola. It presents for your entertainment the best music of the whole world—the magnificent voices of the most famous singers, the exquisite art of the most noted instrumentalists, the beautiful renditions of the most celebrated bands and orchestras, the delightful humor of the leading comedians.

The absolute fidelity of the Victrola enables you to enjoy these renowned artists in your own home with the

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| 1 Caruso as Rhodame in Aida | 3 Malba as Marguerite in Faust | 5 Gluck as Nedda in Pagliacci | 7 McCormack as Sir Edgar in The Merchant of Venice |
| 2 Farrar as Tosca | 4 Galli-Curi as Gilda in Rigoletto | 6 Martinelli as Mario in Tosca | 8 Schumann-Heink as Anna in The Merry Widow |
| | 17 Tetrazzini as Lakme | | 18 Journalist |



Victrola IX-A, \$60
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XVII, \$275
Victrola XVII, electric, \$332.50
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c by world's greatest artists

at which same degree of pleasure you would experience in hearing
besides them on the stage.

It is this fidelity and beauty of tone which influenced
the greatest artists to make Victrola Records exclusively.
The same reason recommends the Victrola as *the* Christmas
gift for your home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$12
to \$950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play
any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are
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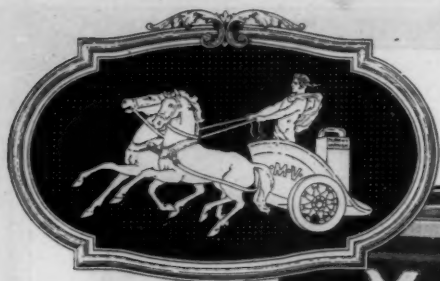
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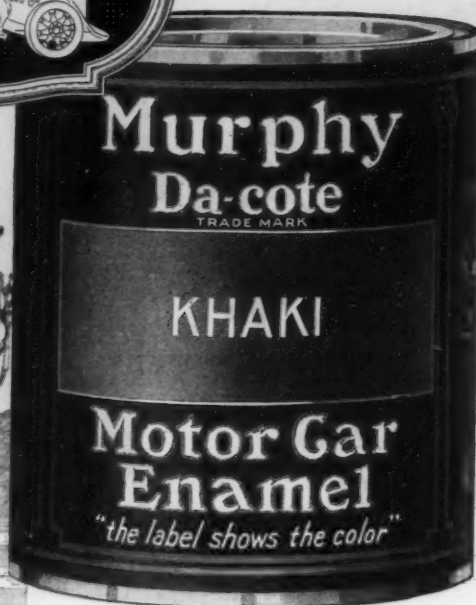
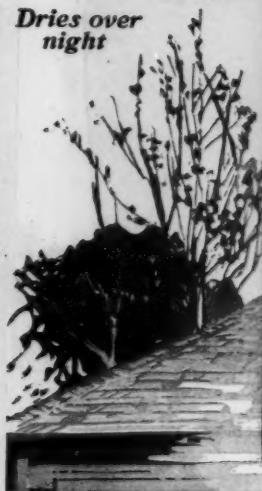
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month



10 Sir Edgar in *Les Huguenots* as *Amneris* in *Aida* 11 De Luca as *Figaro* in *Barber of Seville* 12 Alda as *Desdemona* in *Othello* 13 Garrison as *Olympia* in *Tales of Hoffman* 14 Calvé as *Carmin* 15 Ruffo as *Rigoletto* 16 Bréas as *Mario* in *Boris Godunov* 17 Journalist in *Finest* 18 Whitehall as *Amfortas* in *Parsifal*



Dries over
night



"Suppose I could paint it?"

ANYONE can paint his car with Da-cote and be well satisfied with results.

It would take more professional auto painters than there are in the country to paint the cars that need painting. Many of the best painters have volunteered for war work. A professional job is worth all it costs, but an amateur job is a lot better than a dingy, shabby car.

The professional very probably would use Murphy materials. Da-cote is simply the same quality of varnish and pigments, ground into a creamy, brilliant enamel for quick, amateur application.

Da-cote flows on so smoothly that no brush marks are left. It dries over night.

Da-cote is made in black and white and eight popular colors.

Get a can of Da-cote from your dealer and paint your car this afternoon. Run it out new tomorrow. If your dealer hasn't Da-cote, write to us for color card and name of nearest Merchant who sells Murphy's.

Murphy Varnish Company

Newark Franklin Murphy, jr., President Chicago
Dougall Varnish Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

she took up vital and necessary work among the blind survivors of the fight. Her perfect knowledge of the French language, her familiarity with the country and its people, fitted her peculiarly for her task of "making Americans understand the French people." The stories, of which there are eleven, are charming as fiction, but their basis of truth and the curtain of horror and tragedy which forms their background give them a force and power indescribable. First she makes you see the country, with its reserves, its calm content with old conditions and customs. Then she pictures the changes made by the devastating hand of war. In the "Per-missionnaire" you see the returning furloughed soldier, stolidly hopeful, until he finds his wife and children in the midst of ruins with only "what was in the ground alive, that they could not kill," and hot tears are our tribute to their pathetic efforts to plant and reinstate themselves. Stories of hospital- and reconstruction-work thrill the reader and he visualizes the patience, the strength, and the spiritual inspiration necessary to one who can work ahead believing good will ultimately come. A "Fair Exchange" is, from a literary standpoint, the cleverest thing in the book, characterizing, comparing, and contrasting the American and French dispositions, business methods, and ideals. It is a book, simple but convincing, exquisite with human touches, and provocative of deep thought, affections, and sympathies.

Cather, Willa Sibert. *My Antonia*. Pp. 419. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.60. Postage, 12 cents.

My Antonia, a so-called love-story, is much more like a character sketch than a novel. While it is well written, it is sometimes very tedious, in spite of a well-created atmosphere and portrayal of the hardships and tragic adventures of Nebraskan homesteaders. The narrator of the story, Jim Burden, a successful New York lawyer, tells of Antonia as he knew her and of her influence on his life when, as a boy, he went West to be reared by his grandparents in a Western town and found the Bohemian Shimerdas neighbors, Antonia and Yulka playmates. The life described, tho interesting, is sordid and ordinary and the pages of faithful description become monotonous in spite of an occasional glimpse of Tony's personality. It is a story of more merit than charm, faithfully descriptive, but rather dull.

Knibbs, Henry Herbert. *Tang of Life*. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Pp. 394. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50 net.

The poem-story, "Waring of Sonora-Town," which introduces this novel, is the best part of it—virile, clean cut, and convincing, but the story itself is rather disappointing—inexplicably so, too, since it deals with the great outdoor life of the West, and describes the escapades, adventures, and achievements of cowboys, gunmen, and gangs of I. W. W.'s. Feuds, deeds of revenge and retribution, and dramatic events of Western frontier life are pictured with appealing frankness. We are deeply interested in the life-story of Jim and Annie, who left him because she couldn't stand his calling; and in the son, Lorry, who is so like and unlike the father he did not know; but there is a crudeness in the author's methods, a lack of continuity in his plot, that leaves the reader uncomfortable and at sea as to his meaning and motives. There is a love-story, but it is subordinate, and yet the reader will agree that Lorry made the proper choice while more absorbed by the outcome of Jim's belated love-story.



The Cough that Lost a \$1,000 Order

"Take it from me," said the crack salesman, "that buyer was the founder of the Show-Me Club. He was the Prince of Listeners and King of the Mutes. He just sat there and stared at me with a fishy eye. He had a thousand dollar order tucked under his blotter. I went to it, in all the seven languages of salesmanship, ancient and modern. I sure did spray him with speech. And boy, he began to *come*. His cigar went out. His jaw dropped.

His fingers began to worry the ends of that pink order-blank. And just as I was about to give him the closing hymn, that blamed tickle in my throat got me good—and I *coughed*—once, twice, and then some. When I could open my eyes again, he was sort of shaking himself, as if he'd just come out of a trance—and he had, too. The pink sheet was gone again, and he just said 'Nothing doing.' What do you know about that?"

It isn't fair to yourself or anybody else to go round coughing. The worst of it is, it's so unnecessary.

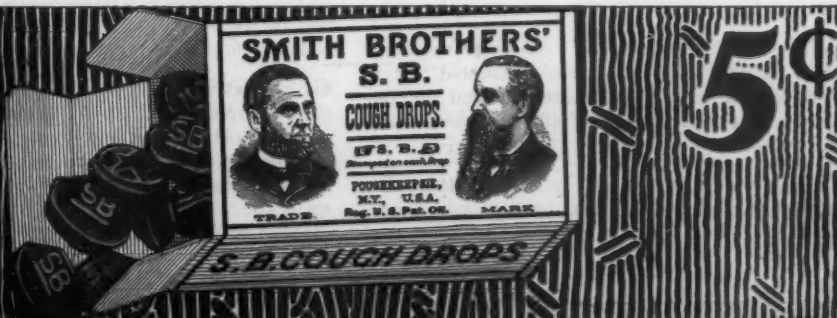
Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime will keep the breathing passages open.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie



Iron-Steel-Copper-Brass Paint-Labor

A Suggestion In The Program Of Saving To Those Who Buy Washing Machines

UNDER normal conditions it is the right and privilege of every woman to procure the best washing machine she can afford.

¶ Under normal conditions it is the business of every merchant to sell as many washing machines as he possibly can sell.

¶ Under normal conditions the manufacturer is privileged to use all materials necessary to produce maximum output.

¶ But—conditions are not normal.

¶ Conservation must be practiced in all ways. Particularly must metals, basic and alloyed, and the other essential materials used in the making of washing machines, be conserved.

¶ All of these materials are widely used in fabricating the sinews of war. Therefore, none must be wasted. To save—to conserve—is to forge humanity's weapons.

¶ The Government must not only have materials, but personal service, as well. Washing machines are essential to the thrifty and efficient utilization of time in the home. The housewife who is giving her time to war-winning work, must have facilities to perform her household tasks with minimized effort and in the least possible time.

¶ No other labor saving device enables the housewife to cope so successfully with the situation created by the transfer of household domestics to the work-rooms of the great war industries.

¶ War and the resultant shortage of domestic service have brought about a definite appreciation of the modern washing machine.

¶ What was once indifferently looked upon as merely a device for performing an onerous household task, is now recognized as an established essential in the maintenance of that greatest of all institutions—the American home.

¶ The power-driven washing machine of today has reduced days to hours and hard labor to mere superintendence. It not only saves time and labor, but

conserves materials as well, by prolonging the life of washable garments.

¶ Since our participation in the war, the demand for dependable, efficient washing machines, has become so great that with the prevailing restriction of materials, it will be impossible to supply all who would like to obtain them.

¶ Yet every home requires one. The saving of time and hard work and betterment of health resulting from the abandonment of the old-fashioned tub and board, are beyond calculation.

¶ Therefore, in order that the available supply may do the maximum good, every owner of a washing machine is beseeched to use it and take good care of it.

¶ No matter what type of machine you have, whether electric, multi-motor, belt, water or hand power—don't discard it to buy a new machine. Many a machine that has long out-lived the manufacturer's guarantee is still serviceable. If it is out of repair have it fixed. For a small sum your hardware dealer's repair department can probably put it in perfect running order.

¶ No matter how well you can afford to buy a new one—don't do so if you can possibly avoid it, for you will probably prevent someone who seriously needs a washing machine from getting it.

¶ If you can sell or give your old washing machine to someone who needs, and will use it; then only are you justified in buying a new one.

¶ In making your selection, look first for simplicity in design and construction. Avoid whimsical or unnecessary accessories or contrivances. By doing so you will aid the industry in its effort towards standardization and simplification of types and parts.

¶ In short, this is an appeal to the people to practice an economy that will avoid a disastrous disarrangement of household conduct and management, and make it possible for the washing machine industry to give its whole-hearted assistance to the Government in bringing to a successful issue its fight for PEACE and DEMOCRACY.

Aluminum-Wood-Rubber Time-Money

An Appeal From An Essential Industry To Those Who Sell Washing Machines

YOU will best serve your community and your country if you endeavor to put all new washing machines into homes where they will do the most good. If your prospective customer does not own a washing machine, urge her to buy the best one she can afford.

❑ If you can supply her with an electric or power-driven washer, and she can afford to buy it, urge her to do so rather than buy a hand-power machine. But if any circumstances whatever limit the sale to a hand-power machine, sell it by all means, for the Nation must conserve woman-power as well as manpower.

❑ You are justified in selling a new machine to anyone who now has a workable one, only when you can find a place for the old one to serve another family. Washing machines are too great an asset to the womanhood of America to permit even one to be idle.

❑ Make it a point to ascertain whether or not your prospective customer now has a washing machine. If her reason for buying a new machine is that her old one is not usable, persuade her to let your repair-man look it over with a view to putting it in running order. Every manufacturer stands ready to co-operate with you in supplying parts and repairs that will place old washing machines in working order.

❑ Show the prospective buyer why it is her patriotic duty to continue using the washing machine she now has if it is at all possible to do so. Explain to her the material and labor situation. Let her understand that if she discards a still usable machine and buys a new one she will probably be the cause of hardship to some overworked housewife. Offer suggestions

that will assist your patrons to properly operate and care for their machines.

❑ By doing so you will save money for your customer, prove your continued interest and willingness to serve, gain her everlasting good will and, at the same time, render a valuable service to your country.

❑ Keep in mind the fact that idle washing machines, if at all usable, are a positive waste of the Nation's resources. Remember, too, that the modern washing machine is the housewife's greatest economizer of time, labor and strength.

❑ You know, of course, that present output is not equal to the demand. You know, too, that further shortage will probably limit the supply for the coming year. War-time demands upon labor and materials make conservation imperative.

❑ In view of these conditions, you are urged not to make any attempt to displace any washing machine with a new one, unless you can dispose of the old one to someone who will use it.

❑ In times like these, it devolves upon you to operate your business on a war basis. The co-operation requested will effect a conservation of an essential, the demand for which is greater than the supply.

❑ Therefore, if the washing machine user, the washing machine dealer, and the washing machine manufacturer work together in the proper spirit, then, indeed, can much good be accomplished for the housewives of America—and vast quantities of materials, time, labor and money be converted to the winning of a complete and decisive VICTORY.

Be suspicious of tender gums



FORMULA BY
Dr. Forhan, D.D.S.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE
PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

A Virile Message from the Arizona Philosopher (Charles Ferguson) called "The Affirmative Intellect," 90c postpaid from Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.



Ingram's
Therapeutic
Shaving Cream

This new shaving cream which is prepared with particular thought for the needs of the safety razor possesses medicinal qualities that keep the skin healthful. The rich, creamy lather it forms does not gum up between the guard and blade, helps the blade cut easily and evenly, prevents irritation of the skin, and is a healing agent to small abrasions or scrapes. It is cooling and soothing to the skin.

Buy a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream from your druggist for 50c. Mail us the carton, with his name, and receive free a 25c package of Ingram's Zedenta, for the teeth. If your druggist is not supplied mail the 50c to us and receive the jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream with the Zedenta.

Frederick F. Ingram Co.
77 Tenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Windsor, Ontario (121)

To convince yourself of its merits write for free sample

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

YELLOW STREAK NATURAL IN GERMANS

READERS of history have proof positive that the Huns come honestly by their fiendishness and cowardice when they discover that during the Thirty Years' War the Prussian overlords took the same grim pleasure in ruin and desolation that is shown by the German soldiers to-day. Chroniclers of that frightful conflict tell of the torture and butchery of civilians, whole territories being obliterated and populations wiped out as by a pestilence. The war, indeed, was a welter of incredible savagery, brutality, and cowardice.

Centuries may have venerated the Hun, observes a writer in the Auckland (N. Z.) *Weekly News*, but "he is the same hyena that, after this infamy of evil had gone on for thirty years, was found praying in one of the contending churches—churches where, mark you, both sides clamored for more war and unbridled license." In support of his position, the writer gives an interview with a man fresh from the battle-front:

The man with the medals looked at me a moment, and then he said, "Does it never strike you writing fellows that the most horrible thing we know about the Germans is that they all have the yellow streak?"

"The yellow streak?" I said. "But that means—"

"Cowardice. All Germans are cowards at heart. That's why they generally funk cold steel. That's why you hear of one white soldier taking a dozen German prisoners. That is why we have these atrocities. All cowards are cruel. That is why the boy who skins frogs alive is seldom game to stand up to one of his own sort. That's why Germans always ill-use their prisoners of war. That's why the word of a German can never be depended on. That's why one gang of Prussians can drive the whole German Empire as a small boy drives a flock of sheep.

"When we take a prisoner, whatever enmity we may have felt against that man ceases. Hate of German prisoners in Great Britain is confined to the civilians. Anyhow, there's more hate in one little English town than there is in all the Allied armies. The Germans must fight in gangs; that's cowardice. The German High Command has to send on its men in those waves you read of, because every German attack would fail if it were made in open order.

"You read a lot of rubbish about our fellows not knowing fear. When any man first goes under fire or goes over the top he's scared to death. The soldier's courage lies in doing the thing he's afraid to do, just as if he were not afraid at all. You very seldom see an Allied soldier show fear, but I've seen a pack of Germans in a trench with their eyes just goggling with it and their mouths hanging over. That's when Germans at the front come nearest to being hated. When they are caught at some dirty work and killed outright by some of our crowd without mercy, it's merely because they're loathed. A rat



Detroit
Weatherproof
Tops

For
HUDSON
CHEVROLET
CHANDLER
OVERLAND
CHALMERS
MAXWELL
BUICK
FORD
CARS

Ready for immediate delivery.

Over 30,000 now in use among satisfied owners.

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Foot-Wise Army Men

Here's a shoe by Coward that is equal to the rigors of military service. Army men find that it

meets its duties willingly and persistently. It is as good in the field as at inspection.

True to the regulation last but put together of excellent leathers with particular care as to joining and stitching. It is as waterproof as a leather shoe can be made. Hard or soft toe-cap. We are experienced in fitting by mail.

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(Near Warren St.) Sold Nowhere Else



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Charm is enmeshed in the sheen of hair. It peeps from limpid eyes. It lies in creamy skin—in pink of cheeks and red of lips—in the fragrant softness of hands.

Would Madame possess it?

She will find the secret in San-Tox Toilet Preparations whose beautifying purities are symbolized by this gracious

nurse-face on each San-Tox packet of blue.

In San-Tox Cold Cream—is rose-leaved refinement for her skin.

In San-Tox Enchantment Powder is tender flattery for her complexion.

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Only San-Tox Druggists who are specially appointed sell San-Tox Toilet Preparations

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CHASE
Leatherwoove
*"Tis like the hide in most respects
In some respects tis, better"*

Made by Sanford Mills


TODAY more than ever, thrifty housewives and motorists are anxious to do re-upholstering.

Leather is scarce and costly, therefore Chase Leatherwoove, which is purchased by the U. S. Government for upholstery purposes, should be used.

All the merits of hide at less cost—beautiful, durable, weather and stain proof, sanitary, and plenty of patterns to choose from.

For upholstery use:
*Leatherwoove Galloway or
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Other grades for scores of uses.

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FOR FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY

Buy War Savings Stamps

can't help being a rat; you could never educate him into being anything else. There's no known cure for the yellow streak."

After a vivid description of the Kaiser's sinister appearance and grotesque conduct, the writer wonders whether the yellow streak transmitted by his Hun ancestors makes him afraid to sleep lest his "dreams come shrieking and all a-drip with the blood of murdered hosts." He then sums up his views:

Pretty well any one of us nowadays could write a book on the horror that is Germany. We have to do with a race of ferocious cowards who are formidable in multitude. It is only by killing them and killing them till the yellow streak that is the gross defect of their nature widens and smothers them that we can hope to give the weary world enduring peace. A peace that left them still formidable would be a tragic peace, for they respect no treaties, as they try to climb by their own heaped dishonors to the dominion that they crave. To hate them would be to pay them undue honor, and honor is not their due. We must so whip and smash them now that after the war we shall be able to clean and refresh our minds by ignoring them altogether and trusting that the good God has helped us finally to subdue all such evil beasts.

SOLDIERS' MAIL THAT FAILS TO ARRIVE

DELAY means distress when it is soldiers' mail that doesn't come. Mother's nights are sleepless and father's mind is torn with anxiety when all the time the letter has merely been held up by some hitch that is more natural than not in the vast turmoil and hubbub that we call war. To expect any sort of regular mail service at such a time is asking a whole lot, yet that is exactly what Uncle Sam is trying to give us. Most of the letters come through all right, but some go astray, and parents are asked to remember that such slips are unavoidable and be patient, even if it is hard. Then, too, the parents' letters to their boys sometimes go wrong. In many cases the letters have been improperly address and military reasons have often interfered with prompt delivery of countless others. It is claimed, however, that the great mass of letters to and from the Expeditionary Forces go and come on schedule time.

Major Frank E. Frazier, assistant director of our military postal service at Tours, France, who was sent to the United States to straighten out the situation, says the delays complained of affect a relatively small proportion of the mail, but "the number is sufficient to give rise to a very general, if unjust, criticism of the postal service." Only in exceptional cases does it take more than three weeks for a properly address letter to reach a soldier in France who is attached to an organized unit of the Army. Most of the mail, the Major states in the Official United States

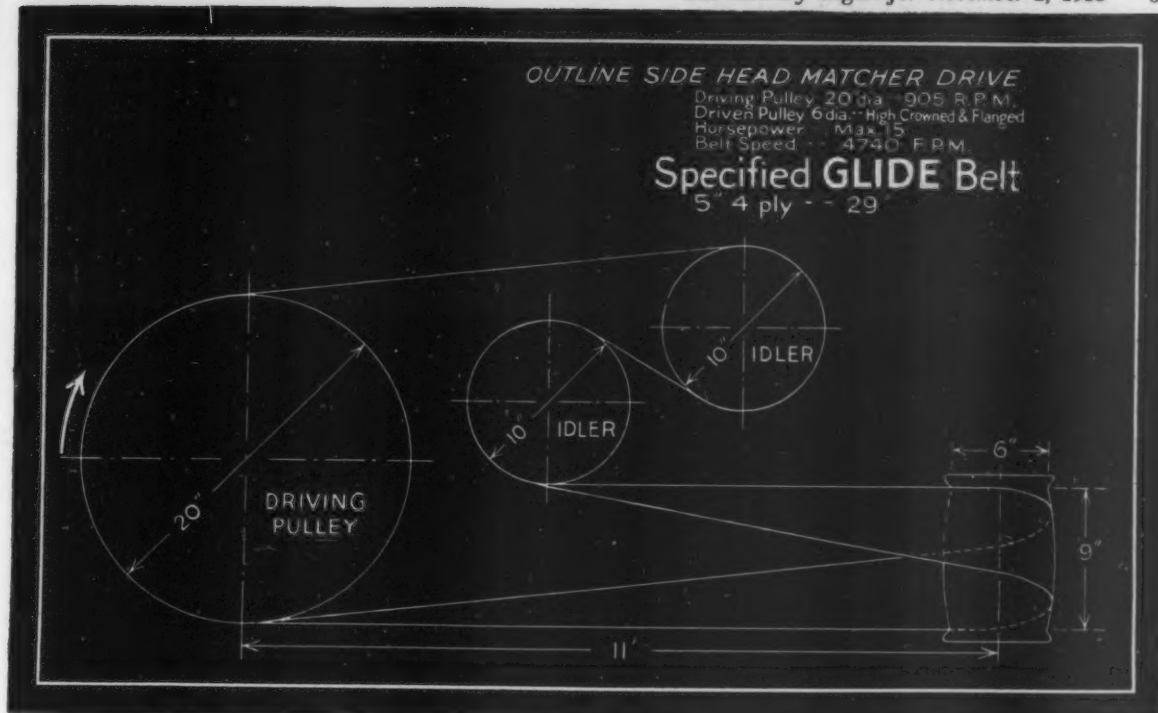
Bulletin, reaches its destination in less time than that. He continues:

Yet exceptional circumstances may delay a soldier's mail as much as two or three months, or he may not get it at all. In the extreme case, where there are several soldiers of the same name, it will be because his letters are improperly address and he has failed to correct the conditions by furnishing his proper address. There are no delays, or at most none greater than a few days, when the soldier is located with the organized forces and the letter is properly address.

In view of the duplication of names in the American Expeditionary Forces, the absence of any distinguishing designation for groups of casual or replacement men has been a source of difficulty in the delivery of mail. Thousands of soldiers are being sent to France every month from this country for replacement purposes. They come from various cantonments—Pike, Meade, Humphreys, Lewis, and elsewhere, and are usually designated simply "Camp Pike August automatic replacement draft," or some similar designation, and part of that particular draft may be sent to one replacement camp in France and part to another. Mail now forwarded to these soldiers who have been scattered among organizations at the front—"floaters' mail"—goes to the central post-office at Tours and its distribution there is still further hampered by being mixed up with the accumulation of misdirected mail. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month were delayed from this cause. This delay in delivery will not occur under arrangements which have just been made to have each replacement unit of 250 men or less as it leaves camp in the United States given a distinctive company number which it will retain until it reaches a replacement camp in France. Every member of such unit will then be one of 250 men instead of one of one and a half million men. The John Jones of the small unit will be easily located.

At each replacement camp in France a directory section of the Army post-office has been established, and mail for a replacement soldier will hereafter follow him to the unit to which he is sent from that camp, the clerks in the directory section of the post-office using the card records of the statistical division of the camp commander. It still rests with the soldier to immediately notify his correspondents as to his correct address, and with the various cantonments in the United States to see that mail address to him at the cantonment is properly indorsed for forwarding to France. It is equally important for the soldier to notify his correspondents immediately upon his assignment to a definite unit in France.

Delays in the delivery of mail which can not be avoided are liable to occur at any time during a period of great activity and secret movement of troops. Where the success of a troop movement on the front depends upon secrecy, mail can not be sent to members of a mobile force until they are established at the selected destination. Whatever delay is involved in this, whether twenty-four hours or several days, must be accepted as a military necessity. The same is true when shipments of supplies, munitions, fresh meat, etc., are such as to make an extraordinary demand upon transportation facilities from the French ports. Such delays, however, are but for a few days at most. When a divisional post-office is moved in connection with a big troop



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Making \$1.00—and the G.T.M.—Do the Work of \$3.10

All they were after, the Wilson Lumber Company, of Bokhoma, Oklahoma, told the G. T. M.—our Mr. Heehs—was less interruption and more production from their side-head drive. Mr. Bowles, the Superintendent, asked how much his best belt cost per foot. The G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—told them that he didn't know which of his belts was best. He said that if they'd let him study the drive he'd tell them which Goodyear Belt was best for it—that with drives as with men, what is meat for one is poison for another.

He studied that drive and prescribed the Goodyear Belt especially constructed to serve its high-speed quarter-turn and *high-crowned*, flanged driven pulley—not the highest priced Goodyear Belt by any means, nor the one with the greatest brute strength. It was in February and the price of that Goodyear Glide Belt was fifty cents a foot, while the special double they had been using cost \$1.55.

If his price had been higher the order he finally got would have come easier. It didn't seem likely to them that a belt costing fifty cents a foot would do better than one costing \$1.55. But they decided to give it a trial—they were sick of the troubles and expense of that side-head drive—and at the price they felt that they couldn't lose much.

That Glide Belt gave six months of service, as much as what they had been getting from the \$1.55 per foot special double. On account of Glide's friction surface it delivered power better—and it required practically no attention. Six months of inferior

service from the discarded type of belting would have cost \$1.55—so that \$1.00 spent for Glide was as good as \$3.10 spent for the special double—and the better service of the Glide was thrown in for good measure.

Over thirty dollars in belt cost alone are saved every six months by that 29 feet of Glide Belt and the analysis service of the G. T. M.—\$121.80 a year. When he pointed that out, he told them of the Goodyear plan of Plant Analysis, of having a G. T. M. analyze *every* drive in the plant for the purpose of prescribing the belt best designed to meet the peculiar conditions of each. They told him to go ahead.

They order by telegram now, direct from the Goodyear Branch near them. Goodyear Belts as prescribed by the G. T. M. are releasing dollars from many other drives, reducing interruption and increasing production. If you have a belt-devouring drive that is both imprisoning and eating too many dollars, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when he's in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a hardware man sells nails. We are able to give the G. T. M.'s services free only because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants analyzed is sure to result within a year or two.

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With a quality oil at the places of contact, you could rub till doomsday, but the bars would never wear out. The oil literally spreads a film between the places of contact and keeps the metal separated.

A film of poor oil will break down and give friction its deadly chance.

This is why you should see to it that the lubricating oil in your motor is a quality oil, why you should use Havoline Oil.

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"It makes a difference"

Your motor, bearings, and cylinder must be protected by oil that does not break—no matter what the weather or speed at which you drive, no matter how hot the engine becomes. You can depend upon Havoline.

There is no practical way to test motor oil unless you use it in your automobile. No "free sample" will prove anything, except to the expert analytical chemist. But if the experience of a vast majority of the better class of car owners all over the country is worth anything, you can empty your crank-case today, clean it out with kerosene, buy a can of Havoline, fill up your motor, and start her running. You'll be surprised at the new lease of life your good old car will take, running on Havoline. You may find it necessary to drive your present car next year, and the year after that. The oil you use is important to the life of your car, whether you continue to drive it yourself or want a good price for it when you sell it or trade it in.

Havoline Oil comes in sealed containers, your guarantee of uniform quality.

Havoline greases are compounded of Havoline Oil and pure, sweet tallow. Clean to handle and correct in body.

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movement great secrecy has to be exercised. No word, even to the Army postal authorities, is permitted concerning the secret troop movement until the troops have been located permanently enough to permit the sending of mail. Under these conditions a week's delay in the delivery of mail is possible.

Great care is taken in expediting the mail for wounded men in hospitals. The only delay in the delivery of such mail, says Major Frazier, is that which is absolutely unavoidable. A wounded man may be sent from one hospital to another, and even to several, before reaching a permanent base-hospital, and if detained a day or two at each of the hospitals through which he passes in transit, his mail will be delayed until he is at a hospital long enough for it to reach him. After explaining the working machinery of the military postal service, the Major gives the following advice to the correspondents of soldiers in this country:

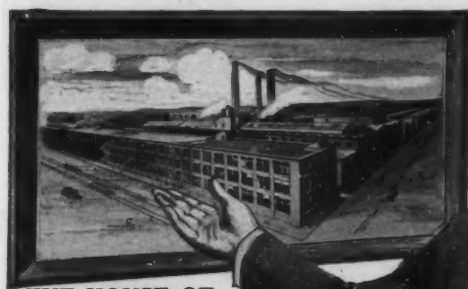
The matter of the address to insure prompt delivery is of vital importance. The misspelling of a name or the use of initials where a word should be spelled out may not only retard the delivery of a letter but may prevent its being delivered at all. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which can not be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, on account of the manner in which they are addressed. The initials "A. C." may mean "Ambulance Corps," or "Administrative Company" or "Aviation Clearance Office"; while "A. C. C." means "Aero Construction Company"; "A. R. C." "American Red Cross"; "A. I. C." means "Aviation Instruction Center," etc.

Duplication of names of officers as well as soldiers runs into the hundreds, and in some cases into thousands. The name of the soldier address should be written in full instead of using initials, and the branch of the service to which the soldier is attached should be written in full with the designation of company and regiment or battery and regiment, as well as that of the branch of the service to which he belongs. There are machine-gun companies and machine-gun battalions, entirely different and separate organizations. In some of the engineer organizations there are several different battalions, each battalion having company designations the same as companies of other battalions. For these organizations it is therefore necessary to give both designation of the company and the number of the battalion as well as of the regiment. A majority of the improperly address mail shows carelessness rather than a lack of knowledge of the proper address.

The War Department has now under advisement a proposition to stop all incompletely address mail at New York, returning it to the sender. This would save a great deal of time and relieve much disappointment and anxiety.

With what has been found or is now being done to insure the prompt delivery of mail, there should be no occasion for delay or non-delivery of letters to our soldiers in France if those writing them from home will realize that the slightest inaccuracy or obscurity in the address of a letter is almost certain to cause delay and may result in non-delivery.

Except for delays due to improper addresses and occasionally to secret military



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said the Druggist,**

*"began selling Davol Rubber Goods
over this very counter nearly 50 years ago.
He built up a great business because of their
wonderful Quality and Service. You can safely
buy this water bottle (or any other Davol product) on
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"Davol" stands for Quality and Service

Rubber Goods are generally needed in times of stress—sudden sickness—therefore it never pays to buy the "cheap" kind. The House of Davol has won its place to leadership through its steadfast determination to give the great American public a square deal by using the best materials and expert workmanship that money can positively buy. Quality and Service are and have been the backbone of this great institution for almost half a century. Never buy rubber goods on looks or price—you can always trust the name "Davol" to protect your interests. The goods listed below comprise our No. 59 Ear and Ulcer Syringe; No. 682 Water Bottle; No. 672 Fountain Syringe; No. 502 Ice Cap; No. 147 Anti-Colic Nipples; No. 52 Nasal Douche, and No. 210 Breast Pump.

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Tells how to relieve many
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EVERY keen, discriminating man and woman knows what an asset—and comfort—a clear healthy skin is, and in adopting Resinol Soap for their toilet and bath, they find the skin automatically cared for.

Resinol Soap has an unusually cleansing lather, a mild refreshing odor and just enough of the soothing, healing Resinol medication to relieve clogged, irritated pores, and to give the skin that healthy outdoor look which goes with a clear eye and a clear brain.

The same properties in Resinol Soap which make your complexion so clear and fresh, will keep the skin of the man in service healthy and comfortable.

No one appreciates—and needs—the aid of Resinol Soap more than he does. Whether ashore or afloat, "Over There" or still in the United States, his skin and scalp are subject to irritating conditions which make its rich, cleansing lather, and its soothing Resinol medication more than ever welcome. Mail him a three-cake box today, and see what he says about it in his next letter.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

You are enjoying comforts at home. Help the Boys get comforts overseas. Donate to the Y. M. C. A.

Resinol Soap

movements, letters should reach the soldiers at the front promptly.

A letter for an American soldier in Europe should be so addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery, and his regiment, as well as the branch of service.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

ORDINARY timid civilians may rather shudder at the thought of flying, especially in the war-regions, but members of our aviation corps claim there is nothing more delightful under the sun. One of the most interesting accounts of a first flight was given in a letter written by Lieut. Lester C. Barton to his home folks at Altadena, Cal. Since this letter was received Lieutenant Barton was killed in action at Château-Thierry. We quote:

Yesterday I had a most wonderful experience—as great and joyous a thrill as one can have, at least from a mechanical contrivance—my first flight, of one and three-quarter hours, in an airplane. The afternoon was bright and hot, so they told me the air would be “bumpy” if we went up before 4:30 P.M. That means the heat waves would be rising and make us ride like a ship in a storm.

So the French *capitaine* had telephoned his superiors, and obtained permission. I was dressed for the air as for a polar trip, and my pilot was ready. He was a delightful little Frenchman—named René Rodier—and an adjutant (i.e., sergeant), as is the French practise, instead of a commissioned officer. He took his seat in the small cockpit, up front near the bow of the “bus,” and I mine about five feet back of him. He explained how to signal him if I saw any *Boche* planes, nodded ready, and the *poulu* by the long propeller-blade started to turn it. Soon the motor started, the machine was turned in the right direction, the motor speeded up with a tremendous roar and rush, and we started over the ground very fast.

I looked back at my friends, and found them holding on to their hats, with backs turned, in an awful cloud of dust from the zephyr originated by our propeller. In five seconds they were away in the distance, and then we started up and left all cares behind; said good-by to prosaic mother earth, and flew through the air, now low, just above cathedral spires, closely clustered red-tiled roofs, over pastures, woods, and workers in the fields, and skimming the tops of fortified hills; now high, just below the lofty cumulus clouds, with the earth an apparently flat, varicolored floor beneath me. The many straight and curving white lines are roads, the patches of dark green are forests, the little clusters of red and gray spots are villages, the extensive straight-line patterns in shades of brown, red, and yellow are cultivated fields, and the dark, curving lines disappearing in the haze of the distance are rivers.

The roar of the motor is terrific, the blast of air it sends back, at a speed of 150 miles an hour, is tremendous, but very stimulating. I lean over the side of the shining framework, and see directly under us the zigzag lines of the trenches. Yonder lies Germany, and the enormous power of the Kaiser, now struggling mightily in its death-throes, a land in which every material thing is now mar-

velously organized for the purposes of war, death, and destruction.

I stand up in my little pit, only to be sent back by the force of the wind. Then I raise the semicircular support of my Lewis machine gun, and brace myself erect with head above the top wings. It is glorious! The fresh air is forced into my throat and nostrils; the quivering machine goes steadily along, seemingly and almost actually, as safe and sure as an automobile, or express-train. It seems as tho the leather casque would be torn from my head by the air-blast. Below are alternating lights and shades of the cloud patterns on the earth, just above are the brilliant sun and the dazzling white clouds themselves.

A short distance beneath and to one side is my friend, waving to me from his plane; its wide stretch of taut surfaces glistens in the sunlight, and the red, white, and blue of France and America stand on the top of each wing, painted in concentric circles. Oh, this flying is the king of sports, worth living for, or dying for. What matters it if we are overtaken by sudden oblivion under such conditions? It is an ideal death compared to being dismembered by a shell in a mud-hole; even the thought of it causes no fear.

Are any *Boche* planes in sight? I adjust my mitrailleuse and practise sighting at various angles to be ready for emergencies. The magazine holds ninety-four rifle caliber cartridges in series of three, standard, tracer, and incendiary bullets. It can be fired from almost any angle.

We are now circling down toward the dots which represent my regimental *échelon*. The motor has been cut down and is less noisy. The nose of the plane is pointing earthward, with the wings tipping an angle of more than 45 degrees. To my surprise it all seems normal and natural, this swooping down from the skies. The machine is perfectly steady and the commotion is less. There are no strange physical sensations about it, any more than sitting in a chair on the veranda. Comparatively speaking, descending in an elevator is a mild adventure. It takes an unexpected length of time to descend enough to really reach the warm strata of air and make the acquaintance of the landscape. Just 300 meters below is my battery picket line, with 150 horses and the roofs of the “Adrian” barracks. The men are moving dots. We circle around the little twelfth-century village between the hills, and the little stream passing by the small church tower and start back for our hangar.

Flying at a low altitude is in many ways more interesting than up above, the more dangerous if anything goes wrong. One notices then the speed, which is not the case up in the clouds. It is the difference between a river and the middle of the ocean.

The hills and irregularities of the ground become visible. The little goings and comings on the earth below enter into our consciousness and become matters of interest.

There is our field. We circle around and dive down just above the sheds, to attain a low altitude before straightening out for our first contact with the ground. The difficulty and danger of landing at once become apparent, as we quietly glide over the grass at fifty or sixty miles an hour. A little hillock or bump would turn us over and destroy the machine.

A sudden slight jar, and in a moment we are on the wheels, with tail dragging,

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Washington, the home of the **Pathfinder**, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The **Pathfinder's** illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

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The Pathfinder, Box 56, Washington, D.C.

and in a quarter of a mile have stopt. The motor is then speeding up enough to roll us back to our hangar.

We climb out, covered with smiles, and a feeling of immense satisfaction, and remove our warm heavy clothing.

It was perfect.

After brief mention of an enjoyable trip to Paris, Lieut. H. H. Helliwell, of the 9th Infantry, gives a vivid description of the hours before Foch's great counter-blow to the enemy, which almost distilled them to jelly in the act of fear. Without food or water, and with little ammunition, green replacement troops marched and fought without rest, hour after hour, for days at a time, and helped develop the plans for a glorious victory.

The lieutenant's story appears in full in the *Grand Forks Herald*. It runs in part as follows:

After a trying and exasperating forty days in the lines at Château-Thierry, where we lived in the ground like gophers, only not so deep, and where shells were always getting in our way to make life a torment; where the nights were hell and the days dragged along like months, and where the grub was monkey-meat floating in grease; after all that, we were taken back to a small town for a rest. But, strange to say, we did not get that rest. Before the men had bathed or even changed their undergarments or recovered in any particular from their strenuous experiences in the lines, we received orders to entrain for a destination to be known when we arrived. General Foch's time to strike had come, but we did not know it then.

We spent about twelve hours on these trucks. French *camions* they were, and had been used as such ever since before the war. All the springs had been worn out, to say nothing of the tires. Do you remember when we were kids how we have at times been hard up for a ride and had climbed on to a brick-wagon which could go only very slowly because of the way it bumped over the road and how it would jar the very insides out of us. Then if it should go faster it became very necessary to jump off. These *camions* were as bad, if not worse, than those brick-wagons. They moved right along, too, because Foch wanted us to be there at the big show when it started. I was in the same truck as my major and I had also thought I had heard a few people swear magnificently, tho not until that night did I hear a truly wonderful performance along that line.

We finally arrived at a town, the name of which I have forgotten, at 6 A.M. We were then a long way from the front line, tho just how far we did not find out till later in the day. One of the most distressing things of the entire performance was that our reserve rations had not been replenished since we came out of the line at Château-Thierry, so we got no breakfast.

We then marched fifteen kilometers (about nine miles) to the Villers-Cotterêts wood. You have seen this wood on the map. It is very large. In fact, it was this that made the operation so successful. We reached the western edge of the Bois de Villers-Cotterêts about 4 P.M., a hungry and tired bunch. The men were so tired they flopped like dead men to sleep as such. We thought they might give us time to rest up a bit, at least time enough to get something to eat to us.

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To keep up with the demands of these strenuous times you need a Simplex Ironer in your home. It will save you money, time and strength and make you independent of help which is becoming scarcer every day.

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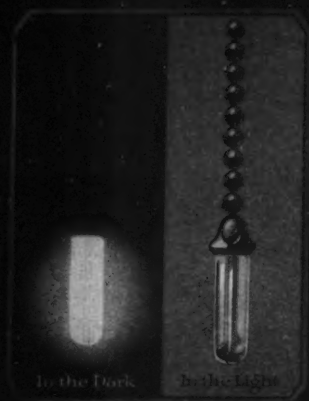
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52 Times a Year!



Ingersollite

IMAGINE yourself entering your home, office, store, workshop or anywhere else that is indoors. It is night. Pitch dark! You grope forward. You step timidly.

Where is the light chain? You raise your arm and start to feel around. Bang! You've hit your knee. You mutter, "Tut-tut!" etc.

Now imagine the same room—the same darkness. But through the gloom you see a bright spark—it's an Ingersollite on the light chain. You walk straight to it and turn on the light. No groping—no colliding—no "Tut-tutting!"

The Ingersollite is a little unbreakable glass tube containing the substance that makes the Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow the time in the dark. You can see it across the widest room—and it lasts for years.

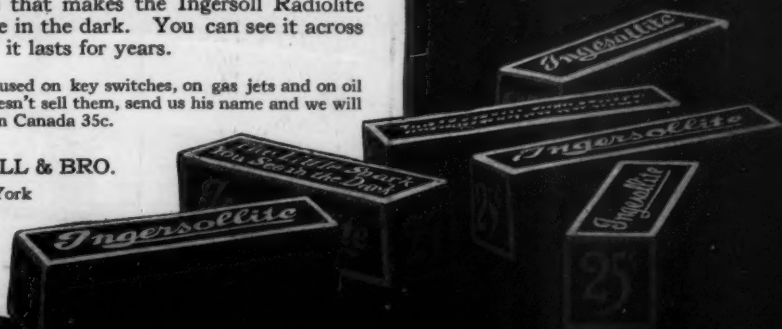
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San Francisco
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*The Little
Spark
You See in
the Dark*



We did get some hot coffee, but that was all. At 5 o'clock we were again ordered to march eight miles to the front lines. The men did not have water now. There was no time and no place to get it. This last eight miles were in these huge woods. It was very interesting even if we were tired and hungry.

Tanks, cannon, men, cavalry, wagons, and everything were going up. We passed them all and finally reached the place where we were to rest for the night. It was raining now and the roads were knee-deep in mud. We were only a few hundred yards from the unsuspecting Germans, who were peacefully sleeping in their dugouts. It was about 11 p.m., and we had about four hours in which to sleep. Remember that we had no sleep since entraining on the French truck. We were to attack at 4:35 in the morning and advance eight kilometers. We had had nothing to eat and no prospect of getting any. Many did not have water, and, last but not least, very little ammunition, none for automatic rifles.

At 4 o'clock the barrage opened up, and such a din I never heard in my life before. We went over on schedule time and reached our objectives on schedule time, and advanced seven miles inside of twenty-four hours, farther than we should have gone, in fact. Don't forget that the men were doing this on empty stomachs and tired, very tired, bodies and legs. The men, some of them, drank from the puddles in the roads. Too much praise can not be given to these men. We officers had it a little better, tho not much. It is to the men to whom the credit should go, for in reality they are the ones who deserve it the most.

Some of them had not been in the lines before. They were replacements just assigned; yet they fought game to the very end. Will we lick the Kaiser? I'll say so, with men like those and twenty million more behind them just as good. Next spring will tell the tale, too.

Working hard to slaughter the Huns, and incidentally gain promotion, Private Leo Brickley, of San Francisco, sends a cheerful letter to his father containing a timely allusion to his old trade of white-washing. We quote from the *Daily Pacific Builder*:

Just a line to let you know that the going is good and I am in the best of health. Before this letter reaches you I expect to be a corporal, and before I get home to the old town I expect a commission—anyway, I'm on the job, studying hard and working harder.

We have a real fine set of officers, and the men in our company can't be beat. Every last one of us is just as anxious to go over as a cat is to get a mouse. You don't know how anxious we are to see active service.

I have four white men, and three others, a Swede, an Italian, and Irishman in my squad. We are to work together. When we go over the top I am to lead. If any one of my squad fails to come when I give the word, he never will get back to the States. But I have no fear just so long as the Irishman stays.

You know how we used to spray the whitewash; well, it won't be in it compared to the way we will pepper the Germans.

Don't worry over me. I'm living like a king, behaving like a saint, and drilling like a man. And I want to tell you

I like it. This is the life for me. And say, Dad, the bullet will never be cast with my number on it—the Kaiser hasn't got the mold.

Private Tiger is a full-blooded Cherokee lad of twenty-one years who, true to the fighting instincts of his race, volunteered for service abroad and is now doing his bit toward licking the Boche. His first letter from France to his father, which is published in the home paper at Mounds, Okla., shows that his ardent desire in that direction does not keep his critical eye from foreign manners and customs. His somewhat naive description of life in France shows that his impressions are more vivid than those of soldiers who have read and traveled more widely. He writes:

Well, sir, I am in France. I don't know when I get back. If I ever get back home. I don't know where I am at all. I am turned round. I can't tell which south or north. The sun set in east for me and rise in west. The country is pretty good. There are all kinds of hills and mountains. I can say one thing, that every man and woman in this country work. The woman works just as same as man does. You hardly ever see young man working in the field. The young women all going help their boys at front. The one at home raise crop for the soldier. They raise almost everything, oats, wheat, and vegetables, etc. Everywhere person looks there is wheat or oats. They sure do raise good wheat and cattle. I saw milk cows in this country. They are larger than our milk cows in U. S. A. and larger than some steer. I tell you the people in this country does not waste anything at all. They are very kind people too. They are doing everything for American soldiers. They can't understand us much and we can't either, but we all getting along just fine.

There are lots of wine in this country. Every town we came to we can see wine, but we weren't allow to buy them on the trip. The French people drink it all time. They use it for water when they are working. I drink some when we first landed, but I haven't any more. It is pretty good, at least it tasted good to me. (I am not allow to get drunk, so I am trying to keep out trouble while I am in the Army, because I want to get back to U. S. A. if there is any possible chance.)

But It Might Cut His Jocular Vein.—“Mr. Interlocutor, I hear that Mr. Jones has gone into the newspaper business. He's trying to write a funny column.”

“Indeed, Mr. Bones? Well, I'm sure I hope he'll make a success of it.”

“I don't know about that. But I think he ought to strap his pen to his elbow.”

“Well, well, Mr. Bones, that would surely be a very awkward way to write. Why do you think he ought to strap his pen to his elbow?”

“Why, you know the upper part of the arm contains the humerus.”

While the fragments are being deposited in the ash-can, the orchestra will please render softly, “He Writes His Stuff with Crimson Ink, Just So It Will Be Red.”—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate*.

Mother: Keep a jar of Musterole handy

Sometimes, in the night, Pain comes to your house. Then is the time, most of all, when you rely on good old Musterole. No fuss, no bother, no worry—no messing about with plasters or waiting for water to heat.

Quickly you go to the Musterole jar. A bit of that clean white ointment on Little Bobbie's chest, and lightly you rub it in. A gentle tingle of skin puts Doctor Nature to work, and soon a healing warmth reaches the congested spot. Then comes a soothing coolness, and Bobbie drowses off to sleep.

For coughs, congestions, bronchitis and croup, Musterole is uncommonly effective. It is good, too, to drive away the pains of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia.

Musterole relieves — without discomfort.

It is better than a mustard plaster, with all the virtues of the old-time plaster but none of its disadvantages.

Musterole does not blister. And it is easy to apply. Just rub it on. Rub it on—for little Bobbie's cold—for Sister's bronchitis—for Grandma's pains in chest or back. It's an old-fashioned remedy in a new-fashioned form.

Keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars. \$2.50 hospital size.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Propositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth, 75¢ pp. \$1.50 net; postage, 13c. Fernald & Wagnall Company, 534-540 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

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Right
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Self-Filling
Fountain Pen

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Queer Shoulder Work.—"Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and pull."
—*Rock Island Journal*, quoted in *The Boston Transcript*.

Rather Have the Ache.—"What do you know of the Ukraine?"
"Nothing. I never take those headache remedies myself."
—*Detroit Free Press*.

His Respite.—"You say you were up all night with the baby. What was the trouble?"
"My husband was in Washington."
—*Life*.

Sassy.—"Have you any idea how short that skirt is?"
"Yes, and I've a fair idea of how long it will be before you get me another one."
—*Sydney Bulletin*.

This is Atrocious.—"Mayme got dizzy in the water and became frightened."
"Nothing to be frightened about. If she got dizzy, wasn't her head swimming?"
—*Baltimore American*.

Quick Action in Prospect.—GREEN RECRUIT—"Do you think we'll ever get back?"

SCARED ONE.—"I don't know about you, but if the first shot doesn't hit me the rest are all going to fall short."
—*Camouflage*.

But He Wasn't Suited.—HUB—"I thought we had agreed to practise economy for a while."

WIFE.—"So we did. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a hat that cost only half the amount."
—*Boston Transcript*.

She Takes No Chances.—After being with the family for a number of years Mary Jane suddenly announced to her mistress the news of her approaching marriage, and it was received with great consternation.

"I hope," said the mistress, "that you have given the matter very serious consideration."

"Oh, yes, indeed, I have, ma'am," said the girl very earnestly. "I've been to two fortune-tellers and a clairvoyant, and dreamed on a look of his hair, and been to one of these astrologers, and they all says go ahead. I ain't one to marry reckless like, ma'am."
—*Tit-Bits*.

Terry Sings Them Out.—It was the busiest part of the day at the railway-station and Terence O'Flannigan, the newest porter, rushed up to the incoming train.

"Change here!" he cried. "Change here for Limerick galwayanmayo!"

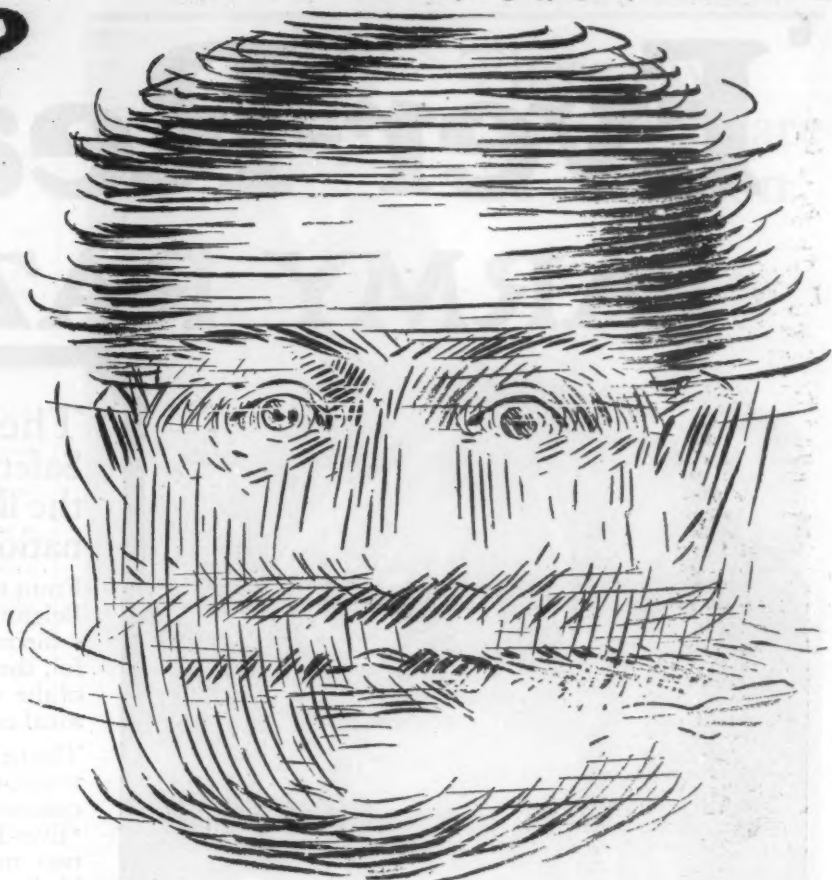
But the station-master descended upon Terry.

"Haven't I been telling you," he cried, "to sing out the names of stations clearly and distinctly? Rimimber, now—sing thim out."

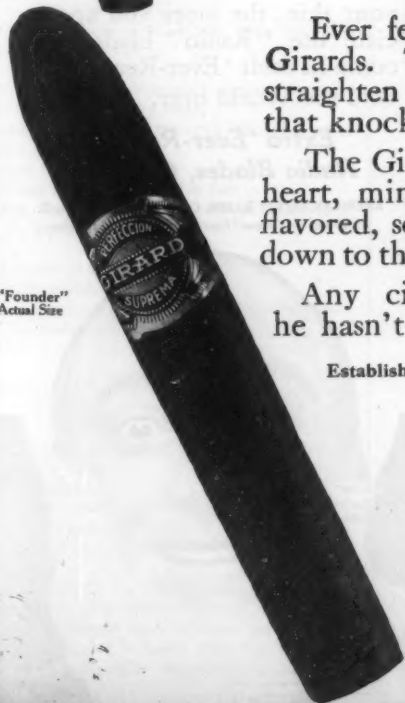
"I will, sor," replied the broth of a bhoy. And, when the next train came in the passengers were considerably astonished to hear Terry sing:

"Sweet dreamland faces,
Passing to and fro;
Change here for Limerick,
Galway and Mayo."
—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Dizzy?



"Broker"
Actual Size



"Founder"
Actual Size

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Never gets on your nerves

To retain
its goodness—

11¢

Either shape

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'Ever-Ready' Blades are the keenest, cleanest, finest blades made. The harder your beard and the more tender your skin, the more you appreciate the "Radio" blades that come in each 'Ever-Ready' set. Sold the World over.

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TRADE
MARK
FACE

It Might Incense Him.—A woman may worship her husband, but she should not serve up burnt offerings to him at meal-times.—*Boston Transcript.*

Time of No Consequence.—JUDGE—"Six months in jail with hard labor."

Hobo—"Say, judge, can't yer double de time an' cut out de labor?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Only Latin Expresses It.—"In hoc signo vinces" see et tu um Pershing!" says *The Central Missouri Republican*, and we faintly echo: Givibus Hunum belli hellorum.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Defined at Last.—The cabby was brought before the magistrate for using violent language to a lady.

"But she ain't no lidy," he protested, fiercely.

"Indeed!" quoth the magistrate, "and do you know a lady when you see one?"

"Of course I do!" indignantly answered the man. "Why, only the other day I saw one; she gave me a parn note for a shillin' fare and walked away. 'I, mum,' I calls, 'what abart yer change?' 'Don't be a blinkin' old fool!' ses she; 'keep it, and git drunk enough to kiss yer mother-in-law.'"

"Now, yer worship," he ended, triumphantly, "that's what I calls a real lidy."—*Tit-Bits.*

O Flu!

When you get up in the morning with a chill,

With a chill,
And you realize a slacking in your will,
When you sneeze,
When you wheeze,

When you tremble in the knees,
Grab the telephone and order in a doctor
and a pill!

For you've got it!—got the Flu!—
And I don't mind telling you
That it's not a little nice to be a victim of
the Flu.

And you'll know it when you get the
Spanish Flu!

It's the grip and influenza at their best,
Very best,

And the health departments label it a pest,
It's a bear.

And they swear
When it tackles you for fair
It's a very undesirable sort of uninvited
guest!

It annoys you, does the Flu,
As indispositions do
When equipped to make a blooming red-
nosed jackass out of you,
Which is why I do not like the Spanish Flu!

When you ask the doctor how to flop the
Flu,

Flop the Flu,
He will pass a lot of good advice to you,
But the nice,
Kind advice
Doesn't really cut much ice,
For you'll get it if you get it, and in spite
of what you do!

So perdition to the Flu!
When your nose starts turning blue
And you sneeze and wheeze and shiver
till you don't know what to do,
You can bet you're entertaining Spanish
Flu!

—*Richmond Dispatch.*



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By SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 16.—So fast is the enemy retreating from northern Belgium, state dispatches from France, that British, French, and Belgian infantry have lost touch with him on part of the line. Only a ten-mile gap remains between the advancing Allies and the Dutch border. The Belgians take Bousbecques, east of Wervicq, by storm and have captured Lichtervelde.

The Americans capture Grandpré, the base of German operations in the Champagne. General Pershing reports continued attacks on both sides of the Meuse. Substantial gains, including Hill 299, are made despite stubborn resistance from a reinforced enemy.

On the Lille-Douai front the British are pushing the Germans back to a straight line between these two key cities. Haig's patrols enter Lille and the fall of Douai is imminent. More than 15,000 prisoners have been taken on this line.

North of Laon the French make good progress in the face of hard fighting. Debeney's army is across the Oise pursuing the flying enemy. General Gouraud takes Ay, on the south bank of the Aisne, northwest of Rethel.

October 17.—Dispatches from France and England record further victories from the North Sea to Verdun as the Allied armies drive forward. Ostend is taken by naval and land forces and King Albert and Queen Elizabeth enter the city. Bruges is entered by Belgian patrols and cavalry is advancing on both sides of the city. Zeebrugge also seems to have been abandoned and the Belgian coast is practically cleared of the enemy.

General Haig announces the occupation of Douai by the British, who also capture Lille.

On a three-mile front from Le Cateau to Bohain British and American troops hurl the Germans back two miles and take 3,000 prisoners. At all points the Allied forces are progressing rapidly.

On the Argonne front, General Pershing's men advance another mile in the region of Grandpré, Champigneulle and part of the Bois de la Grande Montagne being captured.

October 18.—Official reports show the Belgian coast cleared of the enemy. Belgian cavalry is pursuing him on the Flanders front to cut off retreat to Ghent. The French capture Thielt, west of Ghent, and advance 2,000 yards east of the town. Zeebrugge and Bruges are occupied by the Allied troops, and the British take Tourcoing and Roubaix, northeast of Lille. Allied forces also occupy Blankenberghe, southwest of Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast.

The new Anglo-American thrust southeast of Cambrai causes the Germans to retreat rapidly. Over 4,000 prisoners were taken during the British operations on the front of Bohain and Le Cateau. Further north the advance continues on the whole front between the Sensée Canal and the Lys River. The British are now astride the Douai-Deinain road, four miles southeast of Douai.

East of St. Quentin the French push forward three miles along the Oise, taking Andigny Wood, sixteen villages, and more than 1,500 prisoners. On the Champagne front the Americans and French strengthen their grip on the west end of the Kriemhilde line at Grandpré.

Pershing's men advance about a mile beyond Romagne and capture Bantheville. In their progress across the German positions north of the Argonne 1,000 more prisoners were taken.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states

Williams' Shaving



—or on your brush
if you prefer



Cream

WE have taken the rich, moist, soothing lather of Williams' Shaving Soap and put it into a tube. You simply squeeze a small bit onto your face or your brush and quickly work up a big, thick, cream-like lather.

As the lather piles up, softening the beard, holding its moisture throughout the shave and leaving the skin soothed and refreshed, you realize that there is a difference between just a shaving cream and an efficient, reliable, old-time shaving soap in cream form.

Use shaving cream if you prefer your shaving soap in that form, but for the sake of your personal comfort be sure that the cream you use is Williams'.

Whether it is reveille or an alarm clock that calls you, shaving comfort is assured with Williams' Shaving Soap

Send 20c. in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c. in stamps for any one.

The J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

After the shave or bath you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc Powder. Send 4c. for a trial size of the perfume you prefer. Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.



Men, Metal and Mission

Yesterday a chugging, wheezing, rattling contraption — the "horseless carriage." Today a long, low, clean-limbed, powerful carrier — the motor car.

Yesterday a feeble, fluttering, derided thing — the flying machine. Today the marvelously swift, far-ranging airplane — a mainstay of a civilization's hopes.

That which was not even in the dreams of men a few decades past now stands accomplished.

But with the coming of tomorrow, today shall be as yesterday, for even as the world celebrates these triumphs, science and engineering are carrying them on to new greatness.

In the transformation of the automobile and the airplane from the crude beginnings of a few years ago, *Lynite* has had no small part.

Simply to have created a metal combining such lightness and strength might well have been regarded as paying the debt to progress owed by any one man or group of men.

To those men who accomplished it, however, the creation of *Lynite* meant only that they were launched upon their mission.

Swift as is the airplane, it must be swifter, safer and more enduring. Efficient and economical as are the motor-car and the motor-truck, they must be still more efficient, still more saving of fuel and tires. And all around are cumbrous products of varying character

to be lightened and made easier and less costly to handle or use.

Here is a mission worth the supreme efforts of any one organization, and as such the makers of *Lynite* view it.

That's why today it does not satisfy them to look back over the long distance they have come in a few years.

That's why today they are not content with having reached the point where *Lynite* parts in airplanes and automobiles are counted in scores and savings of pounds in hundreds.

That's why today they do not consider their task ended with the production of a remarkable piston three times as light and with twice the heat-conductivity of cast-iron.

To them, these achievements are but beginnings. Therefore to their aid they have summoned scientists and engineers—experts in metallurgy, metallography, aerodynamics, gas-engine design and foundry practice. For these men they have erected and equipped some of the finest laboratories in America, and to these men they have said:

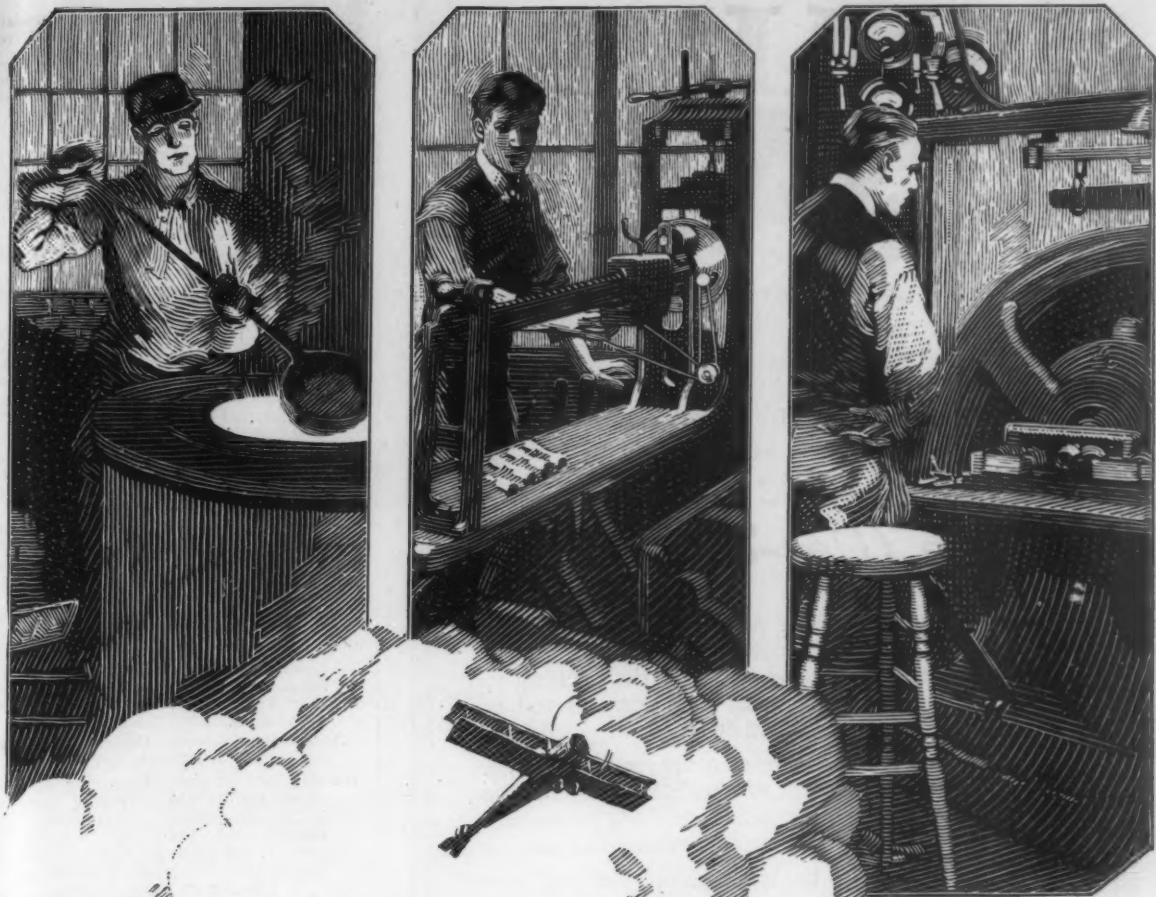
"These laboratories are not only your workshop but also your opportunity—let none invade nor interfere. Big as are the tasks of today, yours, which are those of tomorrow, are bigger."

THE ALUMINUM CASTINGS COMPANY
LYNITE and LYNITE Products

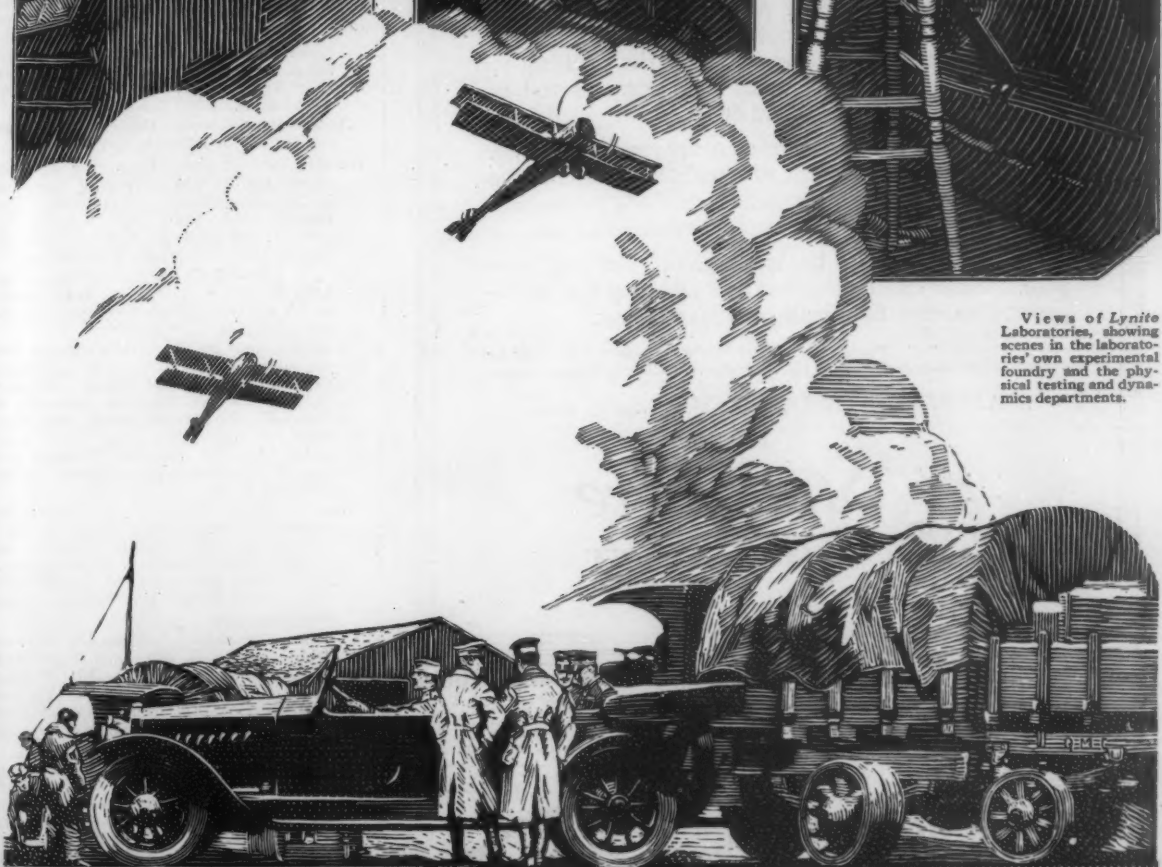
Ten Plants in
Cleveland Detroit Buffalo Manitowoc, Wis. Fairfield, Conn.



LYNITE

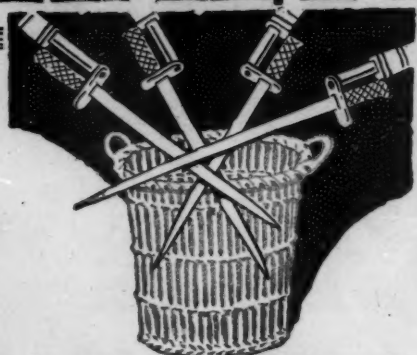


Views of Lynite Laboratories, showing scenes in the laboratories' own experimental foundry and the physical testing and dynamics departments.



LYNITE

HALT!



Filling Waste-Baskets is a War-Time Crime

YOUR message, on poor paper, is like a diamond in the rough. People do not recognize its true worth. It joins the criminal procession from the mail-bag to the waste-basket, which takes such precious toll of American materials, time and effort.

Give your printed matter an appropriate setting. Make it say hardware, if it advertises hardware. Give it the feminine touch, if it sells something to women. It must look its message to get its message across.

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Ask your printer or advertising agency about Strathmore Papers. Write us for our booklet "Selective Mailings." It will tell you how Strathmore Papers conserve.

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the slipper. It identifies the genuine.

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COMFY SLIPPERS

the Germans are preparing to inundate the low-lying lands south of the River Scheldt in eastern Belgium.

October 19.—Striking north from Ecloo, in Flanders, British cavalry trap 6,000 Germans against the Dutch frontier in the coastal region. Allied forces capture Chereng, Hasmy, Vred, and Cattelet. In the north the British occupy the Herseaux-Mouscron Railway. Harlebeke is cleared of the enemy and Allied troops are drawing close to the Scheldt River.

The British are advancing rapidly astride the Lille-Tournai Railway, and south of Douai have reached the outskirts of Aubercicourt.

Southeast of Cambrai Americans and British drive forward to the west banks of the Sambre-Oise Canal and the heights before Catillon. In yesterday's struggle Pershing's men took three villages and 2,500 prisoners in a two-mile gain.

Strong German attempts to regain lost positions are beaten by American fire. The enemy loses heavily and the Americans gain at several points.

The French continue their pressure against the enemy lines along the Oise, taking several villages and more than 3,000 prisoners during the two days' fighting in this sector.

American and British troops under General Rawlinson swing northward toward the railway between Valenciennes and Avesnes and are on the fringe of the Mormal Forest. More than 1,200 prisoners and twelve guns were taken.

Amsterdam reports that the German evacuation of Brussels has begun.

October 20.—Reports from the frontier state that 15,000 retreating Germans have been interned in Holland. The British took 1,000 prisoners in the pursuit. Belgian soldiers are now in charge of the Dutch-Belgian border.

In a new attack General Haig crosses the Selle River on a ten-mile front north of Le Cateau. Two thousand prisoners are taken.

American and British troops capture Rejet, southeast of Le Cateau, and reach the Sambre and Oise Canal. Dipping deeper into the Hunting line east of Verneuil, the French reach the crests west of Grandlup. On the upper Aisne they drive beyond Vouziers and reach the outskirts of Terron, taking 20 cannon.

On the front northwest of Verdun, the American Army repulsed a vigorous attack in the Grandpré region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. At several places the American line now rests across the Freya defense position.

October 21.—Steady advance is reported from the Dutch border to the Aisne. General Haig drives forward to within two miles of Valenciennes, and Allied gains further east secure control of the Valenciennes-Hirson Railway, the enemy's biggest supply-line in the west.

In Flanders General Plumer's troops push through the wooded country along the Scheldt and reach the river at several points under terrific fire. Severe losses are inflicted on the enemy by American and British troops who cross the Sambre and Oise Canal, and at Le Cateau repeated attacks launched against positions already won are repulsed with heavy losses.

Between the Serre and Oise rivers east of St. Quentin the French advance steadily and capture the villages of Richecourt and Mesbrecourt. Enemy attacks along the French line on the Vouziers Plateau break down under withering fire. North of the Argonne the Americans take Bois de Rappes and Hill 299.

October 22.—French forces drive forward



My good old Friend!

WHEN did I first smoke Robert Burns cigar? Well, let me see—I think it was in '82. And he was quite a youngster, even then—in 1857 he was born.

At that time strong cigars were much in vogue. More credit, then, to Robert Burns, for being first to demonstrate the folly of mere strength. He pioneered the way for mild cigars, so prevalent today.

And as the years have

passed along, good Robert Burns has found new ways and means to add to quality and fragrance. Never before was his appeal to moderate and modern men so great as now.

His full Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. His neutral Sumatra wrapper helps that mildness.

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Longfellow
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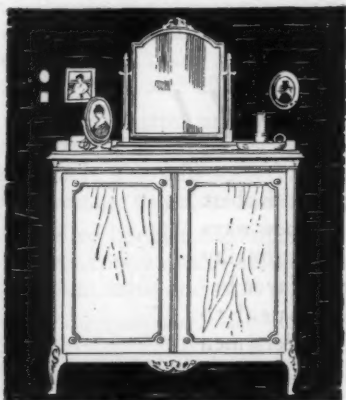
A WAR MESSAGE FOR THE FURNITURE BUYER

America must win the war—and the big job of American manufacturers is the production of war essentials.

To this vital task many of the skilled Berkey & Gay workers are now applying themselves. Naturally our normal output of furniture is, therefore, diminished.

However, our reserve stock in Grand Rapids and New York with such other furniture as we may be able to manufacture, in addition to goods of our make now in the stores of our dealers, will, we hope, be sufficient to supply necessary requirements during the period of the war.

Where the purchase of new furniture is necessary, choose Berkey & Gay furniture. Each piece bears our inlaid Shop Mark—the symbol of excellence in material, in cabinet work and design.



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on the Lys Canal sector, taking 1,100 prisoners. The British enter the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrate deeply into the Forest de Raismes. Northwest of Tournai the village of Froyennes is taken and the enemy is driven out of Oureq.

A vigorous German attack on the Allied positions above Grandpré is checked by the French. American big guns open a terrific fire over the German positions from the Woëvre to far into Lorraine, and it is believed a great blow at the fortress of Metz is imminent.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 17.—Advices by way of Bucharest state that the population of northern Roumania has assumed an openly hostile attitude toward the German authorities. In several districts there have been clashes between peasants and Austro-German forces.

October 18.—London reports the evacuation of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro begun by the forces of the Central Powers. The Serbian War Office announces the capture of Kruchevatz, thirty miles north of Nish.

Greek troops complete the reoccupation of the regions of Greek Macedonia which were held by the Bulgarians and Turks.

October 19.—The French War Office reports that Servian troops have reached Trostenik, west of Kruchevatz.

October 21.—Dispatches from Vienna tell of a state of revolution in Sofia. More than 3,000 have been killed in street fights between Bolshevik laborers and the troops and police.

Paris wires that French troops have reached the Danube in the region of Vidin.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 17.—More than sixty American day-bombing aviators attack Bayonville, Buzancy, and other towns north of the American line at Grandpré. Escorting planes brought down ten German machines. At various other points German airmen attempt to hinder the Americans and ten of them are downed.

October 22.—German aviators raid the American front northwest of Verdun and drop bombs on the hospital near Rarecourt. An outbuilding is torn down and the glass ends of other buildings shattered, but none of the patients or nurses is injured.

The Americans bring down a Hanover biplane at Bayonville, a Rumpier at Buzancy, and a balloon near Tally.

London reports that two squadrons of the independent air-forces have attacked the barracks and railways at Metz and that another squadron has dropped heavy bombs on the stations at Mézières.

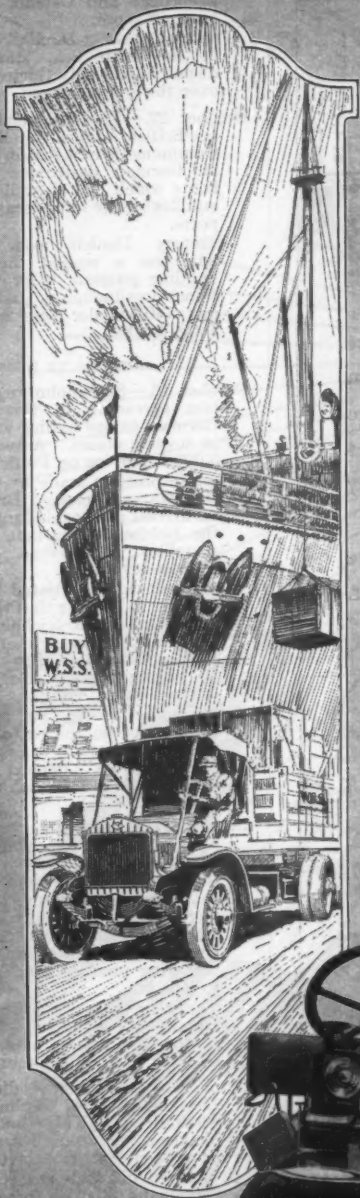
THE WAR AT SEA

October 17.—On arriving at an Atlantic port the army-transport *Amphion* reported a two-hours' running fight with a submarine 800 miles off the Atlantic coast on October 12. Eight men on the American ship were wounded, two fatally.

Reports from the American naval base in France note that the record of submarine activity for the months of June, July, and August, the period most favorable to their operations, shows a steady fall in the Allied shipping sunk and a steady rise in the number of submarines destroyed.

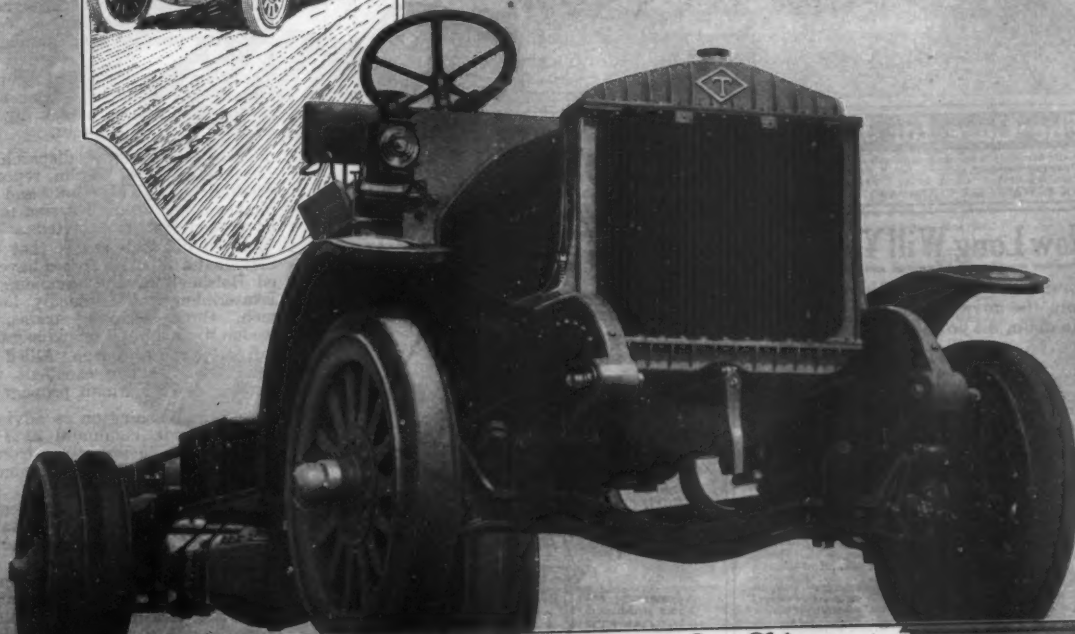
October 19.—On the Belgian coast British war-ships are shelling the retreating Germans. Under cover of a smoke-screen, fire is drawn from hidden enemy batteries.

An unconfirmed report is current at an Atlantic port that the American steamship *Lucia*, which was equipped with buoyancy boxes and was supposed to



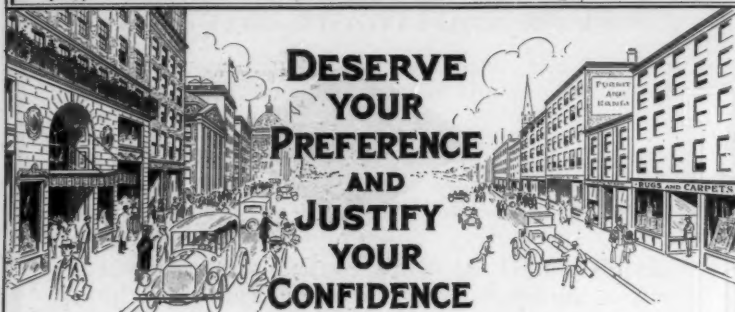
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be unsinkable, has been sunk by a submarine.

October 21.—Geneva reports Kiel harbor unable to accommodate all the submarines which have returned from Zeebrugge and Ostend, and some are lying off shore.

The Irish steamer *Dundalk* was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, states a Belfast dispatch, and only thirteen of a crew of over thirty were saved.

October 22.—The Financial Secretary of the British Admiralty tells the House of Commons there is reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedo-boats which had their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports.

Secretary Daniels asks Congress to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional dreadnoughts, six battle-cruisers, and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 16.—Stockholm reports insurrection spreading in the Ukraine, the German troops siding with the rebels in several places. A peasant force of 5,000 is moving on Poltava.

Despite protests made by neutral ministers, states a released British diplomat on arrival at Stockholm from Moscow, the Bolsheviks continue the wholesale slaughter of persons charged with counter-revolution.

A Russian wireless, dated Tsarskoe Selo, October 15, reports that the Soviet chiefs have condemned Nicholas Romanof to be shot during the night of the 16th. This Romanof is supposed to be Grand Duke Nicholas, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army.

Stockholm has Russian advices that a congress of all the extraordinary commissions created to carry out the "Red Terrors" opened at Petrograd on the 15th to establish a general plan of action.

October 17.—American troops on the Dvina take an annoying trench from which a Bolshevik pom-pom had shelled their advanced positions.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce sends to civic, trade, and commercial organizations throughout the United States the outline of a plan for rendering practical and immediate aid to Russia.

Archangel reports that Allied troops on the Dvina have withdrawn over six miles in the face of an attack by greatly superior Bolshevik forces.

October 18.—A Moscow dispatch to the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin, reports that Vladimir N. Kokovsoff and Prince Shakhovskoy, former Russian ministers, have been shot by the Reds.

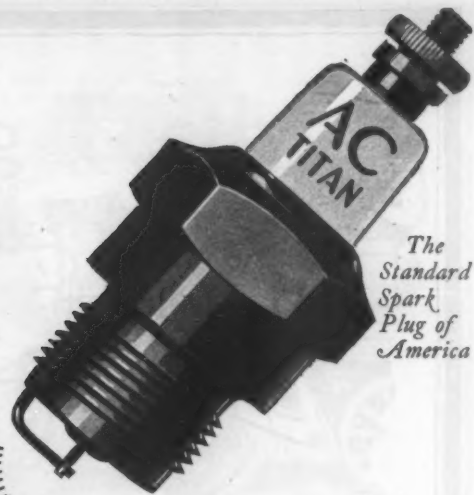
A delayed dispatch states that Czechoslovak and Siberian forces have defeated Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg. The enemy lost 1,000 men, three armored trains, eleven locomotives, and 60 machine guns.

Vladivostok reports the Allied Intelligence Board doing excellent work in putting down German propaganda.

October 21.—Washington is advised that the Bolshevik command at Pensa is ejecting the bourgeoisie from their homes and installing workmen in the evacuated houses.

Archangel reports that Americans and Russians meet with little resistance in a seven-mile advance along the Onega River.

Replying to a protest by German and Austro-Hungarian consuls against the inhuman treatment of political adversaries, states another dispatch from Archangel, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister said: "Germany is not qualified to intervene in this question" in view of



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Let the *Facts* Decide

When you ask for AC Spark Plugs you are entitled to get AC Spark Plugs.

Every dealer who has the best interests of his customers in mind carries the complete AC line.

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For the selection of the proper spark plugs these manufacturers turn to their chief engineers. These engineers set out methodically, scientifically to find the best spark plug.

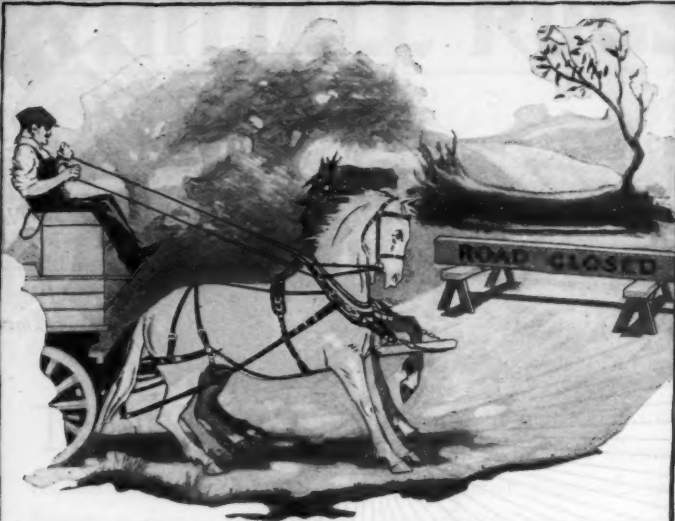
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Apperson	F-W-D Trucks	Moline-Knight	Saxon
Brockway Trucks	Gabriel Trucks	Moreland Trucks	Scripps-Booth
Buffalo Motors	Genco Light	Murray	Seagrave Fire
Buick	Nash		Trucks
Cadillac	C.M.C. Trucks	National	Signal Trucks
J. I. Case	Gramm-Bern-	Netco Trucks	Singer
Chalmers	stein Trucks	Oakland	Smith Motor
Chandler	Hall Trucks	Old Reliable	Wheel
Cole	Haynes	Trucks	Stearns-Knight
Continental	Hudson	Oldsmobile	Sterling Motors
Motors	Hupmobile	Onida Trucks	Sterling Trucks
Crane-Simplex	Jackson	Packard	Stewart Trucks
Daniels	Jordan	Paige	Stutz
Davis	Jumbo Trucks	Peterson	Titan Trucks
Deere Tractors	Kiesel Kar	Peerless	United States
Delco-Light	La Crosse	Pierce-Arrow	Motor Trucks
Diamond T	Tractors	Pilot	Walls Tractors
Trucks	Liberty	Premier	Waukesha Motors
Dodge Brothers	Locomobile	Reo	Westcott
Dorris	Marmon	Riker Trucks	White
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The main road—the only good one for miles around. A tree falls across it—and traffic is paralyzed. You don't want to go around. Bad luck indeed.

It's more than bad luck when it occurs in your own body. Constipation can wreck your system, because *there isn't any way around*. Food waste collects in your lower intestines and blocks the passage. Leave it there, and it stagnates and causes increased fermentation and production of poisonous substances, which are absorbed into the blood and carried all over the body.

But the Nujol Treatment will help Nature to clear the passage, easily, smoothly and harmlessly. Pills, salts, castor oil, mineral waters, *may* clear the way temporarily, but they are attended by griping pains, weakening of the muscles of the intestines, induction of abnormal dryness, all of which increase liability to another and more serious traffic jam before long.

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Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists in U. S. and Canada. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

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"Regular as Clockwork"

its own brutal record in France and Belgium.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 16.—Copenhagen reports the acceptance of an amendment to the constitution requiring the consent of the German Federal Council and the Reichstag for a declaration of war in the Empire's name. Another amendment requires the consent of the Council and the Reichstag to treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states.

Troops pour into Prague on account of threats by the Czechs to call a general strike throughout Bohemia.

A German note transmitted to the United States through the Swiss Legation protests against the confiscation and sale of German-owned enterprises and threatens to retaliate by seizing American-owned property in the Empire. The latter is worth about \$12,000,000; up to this time the United States has seized \$800,000,000 worth of enemy-owned property.

Copenhagen publishes a Berlin dispatch stating that Hungarian independence is declared by the Magyar Parliament. Announcements that Austria is about to be broken up into four federal states are made by both Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

The strike at Prague, which began as a peace demonstration, is reported spreading through Bohemia and Moravia.

October 17.—Steps for the organization of Austria on a federalized basis are proclaimed by Emperor Karl, states a Vienna dispatch. The plan does not include the union of Austrian Poland with the "independent Polish state," and the city of Trieste and the Trieste region will be treated separately "in conformity with the wishes of its population."

Washington receives a copy of the declaration of independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation by the Czecho-Slovak National Council, which is recognized by the Allies as a *de facto* belligerent government.

October 19.—Washington receives information of intense dissatisfaction in Constantinople owing to the German Government's failing to meet its contractual obligations to Turkey.

According to a Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen the Czechs are masters in Prague. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag floats over Hradschin Castle.

October 20.—The Polish Associated Press Bureau announces that amnesty and full pardon from Emperor Karl have been declined by the 114 Polish officers and soldiers undergoing court martial at Marmaros-Szigeth.

October 21.—A Budapest dispatch states that Emperor Karl will soon issue a manifesto announcing the independence of Hungary.

Washington makes public a resolution adopted at a conference of Polish, Czech and Jugo-Slav deputies in the Vienna Parliament declaring an alliance between these three branches of the Slav race.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 16.—A Berlin dispatch says President Wilson's reply produced a most unfavorable impression in Berlin and caused a panic in banking circles and on the Stock Exchange.

Baron Burian tells the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation that the time is not far distant for the conclusion of a general, lasting, and just peace.

October 17.—A bulletin issued by the Rotterdam *Courant* declares that the High Command has ordered the German armies to cease devastating places unless absolutely compelled by military necessity.

Cables from Amsterdam state that the

Try Brushing Teeth In This Efficient Way

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



The Old Ways Leave a Film

A million people are now brushing their teeth in a new way. And countless dentists are constantly urging others to do so.

It is recognized generally that old methods were unsatisfactory. Teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing. Tartar forms, pyorrhea starts. In fact, tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Now science knows the reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which constantly forms on the teeth. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and resists the tooth brush.

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That film absorbs stains and discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus, nearly every tooth trouble is now traced to this clinging film.

A way has been found to combat that film. For general use it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Many able authorities have proved its effects in four years of clinical tests.

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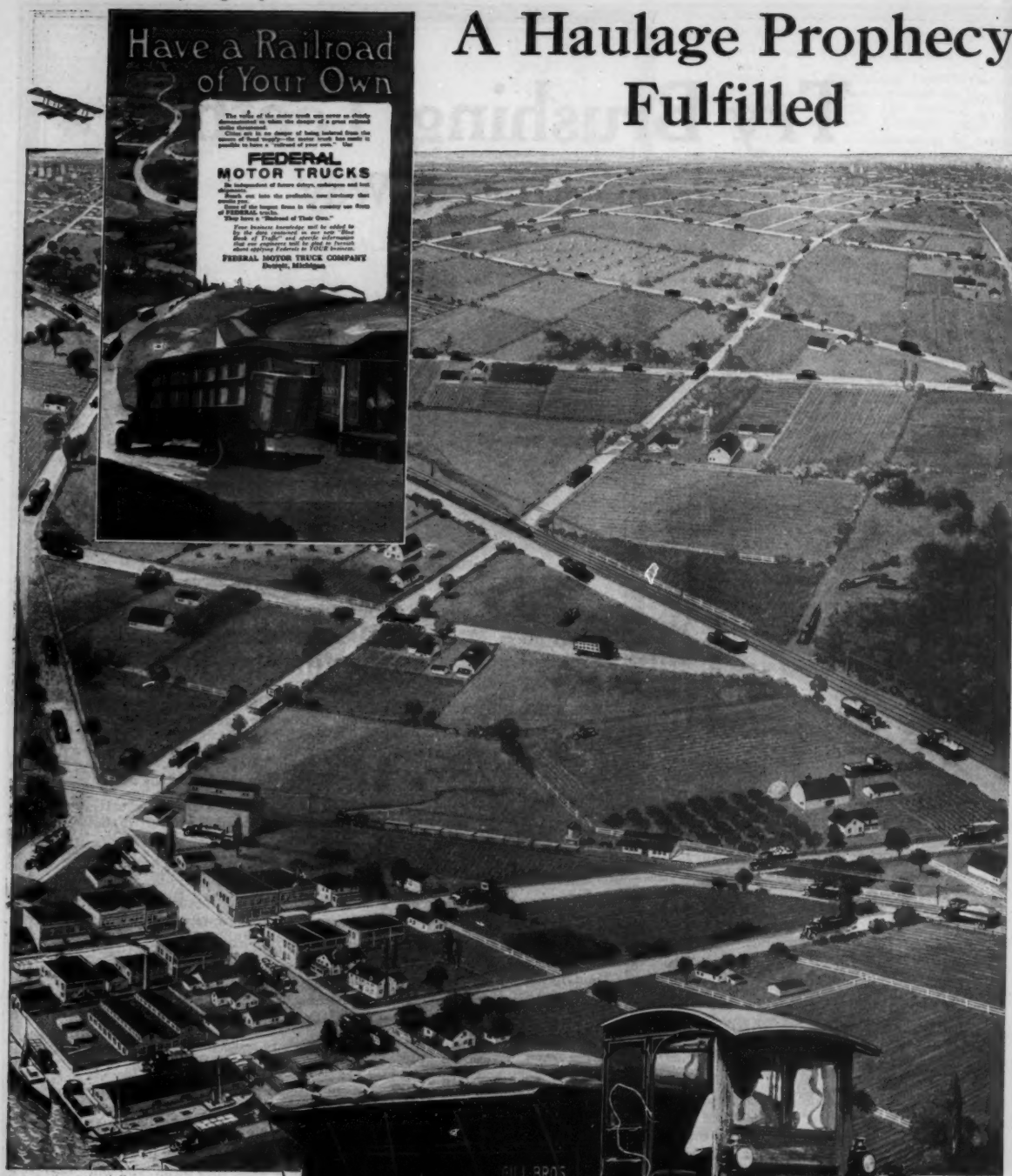
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Berlin newspapers printed President Wilson's reply in full. Most of them were amazed at its tenor, and speak of it as "a trap," "Wilson's rude answer," "Wilson's evasion," etc.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the Senate expressing confidence in whatever course President Wilson may take in dealing with Austria and Germany in response to the demand for an armistice.

October 18.—A Basel dispatch says tumultuous scenes occurred at the meeting of the Hungarian Diet. Demands were made for peace, and it was announced that Austria is being organized on a federal basis.

Amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm, says a Paris dispatch, Premier Clemenceau tells the Chamber of Deputies that "our peace does not spell revenge. Our victory and the victory of our Allies means the liberation of civilization and liberty of human conscience."

The Cologne *Volkzeitung* reports a demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, during which the "Marseillaise" was sung, and there was a clash with the police.

October 19.—President Wilson rejects the Austrian peace plea, stating that the United States Government has recognized the nationality of the Czech-Slovaks and the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom, and he is, therefore, "no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

Advices from Vienna note that the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany was attacked in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament by Count Michael Karolyi, opposition leader, as "inimical to a league of nations." The Count admitted that the Central Powers have lost the war, and appealed to his countrymen to "try to save peace." A Budapest dispatch states that the draft of an address to Emperor Charles was read declaring that "Hungary must return to its autonomy and complete independence."

While thousands of workmen are holding peace demonstrations in Berlin, says a dispatch from Bern, patriotic and economic associations have passed resolutions urging the organization of a stubborn defense.

It is reported from Vienna that the Roumanian deputies in the Austrian Parliament have constituted a separate Roumanian national assembly.

October 20.—According to telegrams in the Dutch press, Denmark has sent a note to Germany suggesting that the plebiscite provision in the treaty of 1864, which ceded Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia, should be carried out to decide whether the people prefer allegiance to Germany or Denmark. This report is later denied.

The Belgian Legation at Washington is advised by cablegram that the Council of Ministers has adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property in Belgium, so as to determine the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

Dispatches from Zurich quote German newspapers as suggesting the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

The Berlin *Vorwärts* indorses the resolution adopted by the Bavarian Socialists for the establishment of courts for sentencing all persons guilty of or responsible for the prolongation of the war.

dent Wilson is received in Washington. It concedes that the conditions of an armistice should be left to military advisers, who should take the actual standard of power on both sides in the field as the basis for safeguarding arrangements, the German Government trusting that the President will approve of no demand irreconcilable with "the honor of the German people." Protesting against the "reproach of illegal and inhumane actions" made against the German land and sea forces, it denies that the German Navy has destroyed life-boats with their passengers, and claims that in retreat destructions on land have been carried out according to international law. Moreover, to avoid hampering the peace movement, instructions have been dispatched to commanders to preclude the torpedoing of passenger-ships. Recent changes in the constitution, the reply proceeds, have virtually abolished the autocratic power denounced by President Wilson and the responsibility of the Chancellor to the representation of the people is being "legally developed and safeguarded." Therefore, the German "offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people."

Senator Poindexter introduces a joint resolution proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany in regard to an armistice or peace until the German military forces surrender unconditionally.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes messages from the mayors of more than fifty English towns urging "no compromise with the foe."

October 22.—A Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen quotes Prince Maximilian as saying: "President Wilson's reply to the latest German note may perhaps bring definite certainty as to the result of the negotiations. Till then we must be prepared to resist a peace of violence."

Paris reports that the German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction during the German retreat in Belgium.

In a speech to parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, King George declares that victory is in sight, and "we are all agreed that it must be a complete victory."

Washington hears from all sides that the country is dissatisfied with the German note and insists upon unconditional surrender. Senators Lodge and Reed make strong protests against further negotiations.

Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government will reply soon to President Wilson's note, and intimates that the President has not "replied to the question concerning conditions on which peace negotiations are possible."

FOREIGN

October 16.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Copenhagen notes that Izzet Pasha, a former Minister of War, has become Premier of Turkey, and also taken the portfolio of Minister of War.

October 17.—Washington advices state that negotiations for a rationing agreement with Holland are to be resumed in London. Holland has decided to release about 50,000 tons of idle shipping from her ports to carry the balance of grain due her under the terms of President Wilson's offer of March last.

Cablegrams from San Juan report that tidal waves, which followed the earth-

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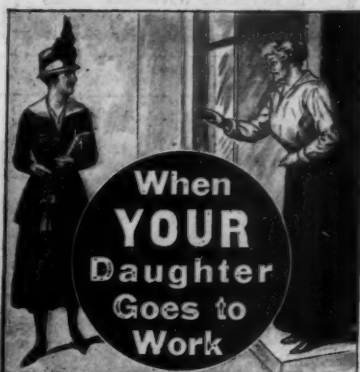


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The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

death-toll and devastation. Mayaguez, the third largest city on the island, was practically destroyed, and Aguadilla, Anasco, Aguada, and Ponce badly damaged.

A dispatch from Melbourne reports that the Seventh Australian War Loan totals \$185,000,000 and further subscriptions are expected.

In a speech at London Dr. Christopher Addison, minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, declares that, with regard to punishment for Germany's crimes, the Allies should withhold raw material from her until full reparation has been made for mills and machinery destroyed in France and Belgium.

October 18.—Two hundred thousand cases of influenza are reported in Buenos Aires. There have been no deaths and the authorities say that the disease is not Spanish influenza. Reports from Chile indicate a grave epidemic there, with a large percentage of deaths.

October 19.—On condition that Holland ceases sending food to Germany, the United States has offered to place at the disposal of the Dutch Government 100,000 tons of coal monthly for the next twelve months or until the end of the war.

October 20.—Tokyo reports that Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner Premier and leader of the Seiyukwai party declares that his special effort will be to promote friendly relations with the United States.

October 21.—A London dispatch states that Belgium's bill for German damages already amounts to over \$3,000,000,000.

October 22.—Panama reports severe earthquakes in Guatemala, killing 150 persons and damaging much property.

DOMESTIC

October 16.—Reports to the Public Health Service at Washington show influenza spreading in most parts of the country, but some improvement is noted in Vermont, New Jersey, and Tennessee. Continued decrease in the number of new cases at army-camps leads army medical officers to believe that the peak of the epidemic among soldiers has been passed.

Under the enlarged war-program, states a Washington dispatch, an army of about 5,000,000 men, eighty divisions in France and eighteen in training at home by July 1 next, is called for.

October 17.—The Senate Finance Committee eliminates from the House bill the provision levying an income-tax on the salaries of the President, the Federal judges, and all other Federal and State officers.

The American Funds for Jewish War-Sufferers starts a world-wide campaign for raising \$1,000,000,000 to establish Jews everywhere on a self-supporting, economically independent basis.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces suspension of the "gasless Sunday" request. Should stocks of gasoline become low within the next few weeks the suspension may be withdrawn.

October 18.—Washington announces arrangements made by the Belgian Relief Commission with the British quartermaster-general to furnish 20,000,000 emergency rations to the rescued civilian population in Belgium.

The \$6,000,000,000 Military Deficiency Bill is passed by the House without a dissenting vote and sent to the Senate.

Alarmed by the large increase in the number of child-workers, the Children's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department announces that it will launch a "keep-the-children-in-school" campaign.

Rear-Admiral Usher, commandant of the Third Naval District, orders all



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men to keep out of the subways in the New York district to avoid catching influenza.

Public Health Service reports from thirty-five States show influenza still increasing in most parts of the country and conditions in army-camps not so favorable as two or three days ago.

The Alien Property Custodian discloses a plot of German agents to buy up all the available carbolic acid in America to prevent its use in munition-making.

October 19.—Health officials express their belief that influenza has reached its crest in New York, but, "until the pneumonia incidence begins to decline, high mortality rates may be expected to continue."

Reviews of the week ending October 11 show a death rate in army-camps, when the epidemic was nearing its peak, of 206.4 per thousand of those stricken, an increase of 150 per thousand over the previous week. Before the outbreak the rate was between two and three per thousand.

General March states that every American soldier wounded in France, and all who become ill or are gassed, will be reported and their parents, relatives, and friends notified.

General Pershing cables a stirring appeal to miners to stand behind the American soldiers, telling them that "the more coal you produce the sooner we shall have peace."

The National Security League reports the enrolment of 500,000 women in its patriotic educational campaign.

October 20.—It is estimated that the Fourth Liberty Loan has exceeded the \$6,000,000,000 mark and that the subscribers number nearly 25,000,000.

Figures given out by the Geological Survey show that coal production during the first six months of the 1918 coal year fell short by over 11,000,000 tons of meeting the estimated war-fuel needs.

Forty-five influenza relief-stations are established in New York City.

October 21.—The Enemy Property Custodian announces the seizure of Gustendorfer Brothers, Inc., a \$1,000,000 corporation engaged in the manufacture of bronze paints, varnishes, and enamels. Ninety per cent of the stock is enemy owned.

The Shipping Board asks Congress for an additional \$120,000,000 for ship construction, making a total of \$3,004,000,000 for that purpose.

The Public Health Service receives reports of an improvement in the influenza situation in six States, but it is still spreading in 27 other States. There is also a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia in army-camps.

Food Administrator Hoover takes steps to feed nearly 10,000,000 repatriates who, it is expected, will be released from the areas evacuated by the retreating enemy.

October 22.—Army chaplains with the American Army have been informed officially that all the American dead in France will be brought home after the war.

The Railroad Administration has awarded contracts for its first towing steamers and forty steel barges for use on the Mississippi and tributary rivers. The total price is \$6,170,000.

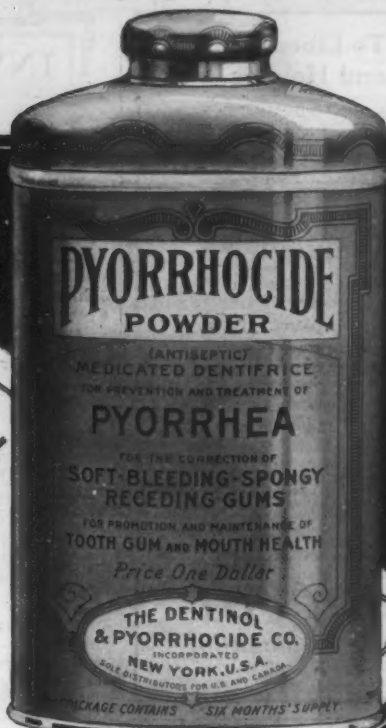
Out of 10,000 soldiers who voluntarily took the new vaccine treatment as a preventive against pneumonia, reports Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Beery, surgeon at Camp Dix, N. J., not one has contracted the disease.

Catty.—EDITH—"What makes you think Jack loves me so desperately?"
MAUD—"Oh, a thousand things! He always looks so pleased, for instance, when you sing and play."—Boston Transcript.

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Prevent Pyorrhea

- do not neglect the warning symptoms
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The prevention of pyorrhea requires that the gums be kept firm and healthy, and the teeth free from mucoid deposits and the daily accretions which harden and form tartar. A dentifrice to be effective must increase the vitality of the gums and establish greater resistance to the destructive germs ever present in the mouth, as well as thoroughly clean and polish the teeth.

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in the prevention and home treatment of pyorrhea.

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Deposits form on teeth at and under the gum margins, causing the gums to become inflamed, red and somewhat swollen. Teeth are firm but the gums are tender and bleed easily when tooth brush is used or coarse food masticated.

Intermediate

Considerable gum tissue becomes destroyed, exposing the roots of the affected teeth. The gums are much swollen and have a purplish color. The walls of the teeth sockets break down, causing the teeth to become loose. Teeth are quite tender on mastication. Pus oozes from around the affected teeth.

Advanced

In the advanced stage there is an extreme loosening of the teeth, a great loss of supporting bony structure and extensive pyorrhea pocket formation and copious flow of pus. The system absorbs this disease-producing pus. The entire health is often undermined.

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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

AMERICA TO BE A CREDITOR, NOT A DEBTOR, NATION

WHAT is described by Bradstreet's as "a highly favorable, not to say optimistic, picture of the United States in the business and financial world after the war," was given a few weeks ago in Denver, by John F. Rovensky, of the National Bank of Commerce of New York. He believes that by the time the war is over America will be one of the leading creditor nations, "a center from which a large part of the world's economic forces will be directed, and where the debits and credits of the world's trade will be settled." Thus the economic supremacy, which from the dawn of civilization has been traveling westward, and now rests over London, "will cross the Atlantic in its onward course and furnish boundless opportunities for this country's banking interests." In an attempt to condense Mr. Rovensky's address, the writer says:

"He points to the fact that we entered the war as a debtor nation, with a net debt to foreign countries of about \$3,500,000,000, and a net annual outgo to such countries of approximately \$500,000,000. The European War beginning in 1914 caused tremendous changes in our relations not only with the belligerent countries but with the entire world. The unparalleled demand for our products and the high prices resulting therefrom have had the effect of reducing consumption and increasing production to an extent which could have hardly been deemed possible. The result was an exportable balance of products which greatly increased our former favorable trade balance, estimated at about \$500,000,000 annually. From this it resulted that the repayment of our debt to foreign countries through the repurchase of our securities held abroad assumed great rapidity. While exact statistics are not obtainable, the address states that our net debt to foreign countries was probably extinguished about two years ago. Our own entry into the war accelerated the movement, the economic part played by the United States in supplying our own requirements, those of the great army we are marshaling to win the war, and those of our Allies, being one of the greatest achievements of the period.

"As a result, our credit balances abroad have rapidly increased. The following table is given showing the changes in the international financial situation of the United States since the outbreak of the war, from which it will appear that the United States is to-day a creditor nation to the extent of over \$5,765,000,000:

	In Million Dollars	
	Dr.	Cr.
United States securities held abroad at beginning of the war.....	4,000	..
United States property owned by non-resident foreigners.....	1,000	..
Excess of gold imports over exports, July 1, 1914-July 1, 1918.....	1,040	..
Foreign securities and other property owned by American citizens at beginning of war.....	..	1,500
Excess of merchandise exports over imports, July 1, 1914-July 1, 1918.....	..	10,110
Excess of silver exports over imports, July 1, 1914-July 1, 1918.....	..	195
Using this estimate as a basis, we are now a creditor nation to the extent of.....	5,765	..
Total.....	11,805	11,805

Note—Interest accruing on securities owned by foreigners and other current income have not been calculated, as these items are probably offset up to the present time by interest accruing on the debt of foreigners to us, etc.

"If the end of the war comes in about a year, the speaker holds it safe to estimate that the increase in our credit abroad will be at least \$3,000,000,000. We shall, therefore, emerge from the war a creditor

nation to the extent of about \$9,000,000,000.

"From this, the address proceeds to treat of the probable future results. Formerly our annual net payments of interest abroad were about \$175,000,000; now we shall have a net income from that source of \$450,000,000 per annum. Formerly we paid some \$25,000,000 each year for freight, but now we will probably have a substantial net income from that source. It is assumed in the address that our trade balance will be the same as the average before the war, and on that basis the world will be owing us \$665,000,000 more each year than the year before. It is impossible that such credit balances can be settled in gold, and the speaker also dismissed from discussion any probability that foreign countries will materially diminish the amount of the principal loaned to them by repayments thereof.

"He finds reason to conclude that American money will in the future be invested abroad through the medium of securities marketed in this country and of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises established in foreign lands. In conclusion, Mr. Rovensky pays a tribute to the Federal reserve system, saying that it is difficult to imagine what might have happened had we entered the war-period with our previous antiquated and unreliable banking mechanism. It is certain that we could not have financed the war with our old equipment, and it is highly probable that we should have had a financial breakdown with disastrous results."

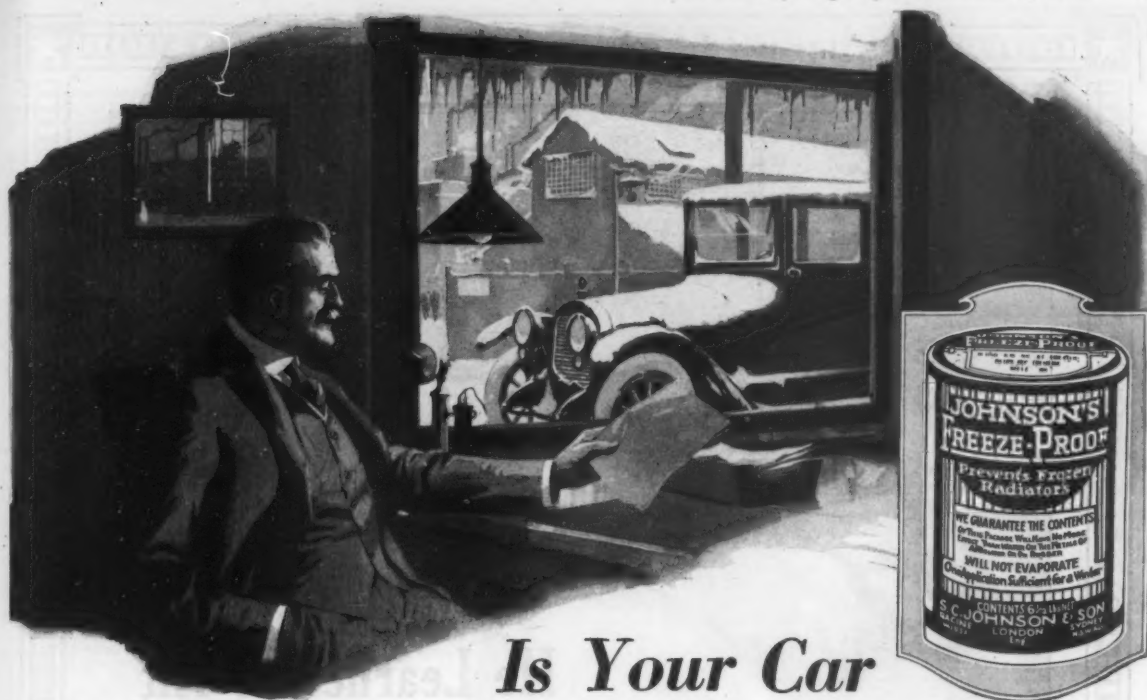
BUILDING AT ONLY HALF SPEED

Returns for building in 142 cities of the United States for September "certainly do not lighten the picture," says Bradstreet's, for it is "the lightest of any month since last winter." Moreover, the comparisons now are with "greatly reduced totals of a year ago." Bradstreet's estimate is that ordinary building is now at about half speed, "with little prospect of any immediate change." The writer says further:

"There were 16,957 permits reported issued at 142 cities of the United States, with a total estimated value of \$32,685,282, a decrease of 7.7 per cent. in permits and of 43.6 per cent. in values from a year ago. Compared with September two years ago the value of building permitted for is 53 per cent. smaller, and for nine months it is 37.8 per cent. off from a year ago, and 53 per cent. below the like period of 1916. The returns of permits and values by sections of country show the following gains or losses:

	No. of Cities	No. of Permits 1918	Value 1918	Compared with Last Year Permits	Values
New England.....	18	904	\$2,499,680	↓ 31.3	↓ 51.0
Middle.....	23	3,022	8,846,708	↓ 22.7	↓ 48.4
Western.....	17	3,980	7,394,941	↓ 6.7	↓ 30.0
Northwestern.....	18	1,822	6,344,443	↓ 20.0	↓ 27.7
Southwestern.....	13	1,554	1,770,149	↓ 30.2	↓ 9.7
Southern.....	22	1,435	2,289,092	↓ 19.2	↓ 22.7
Far-Western.....	21	4,680	5,560,209	↓ 46.0	↓ 28.7
Total U.S.....	142	16,957	32,685,282	↓ 7.7	↓ 43.6
Canada.....	10	1,057	1,947,626	↓ 3.7	↓ 9.0

"Two groups of cities, the Southwestern and the far-Western, show gains in permits for September, but only one, the far-Western, shows a gain in value of building. Decreases in both permits and values are heaviest in the New England and Middle States. Of 142 cities reporting, only forty-four, or less than one-third, show gains over September a year ago. Most of the large cities show heavy decreases from a year ago. New York reports 47 per cent. loss, while Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, Minneapolis, and St. Paul show losses in excess of 50 per cent."



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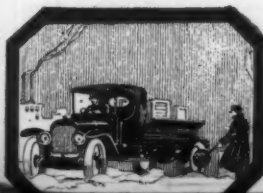
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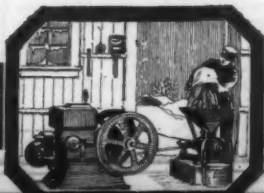
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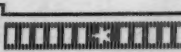


For Trucks

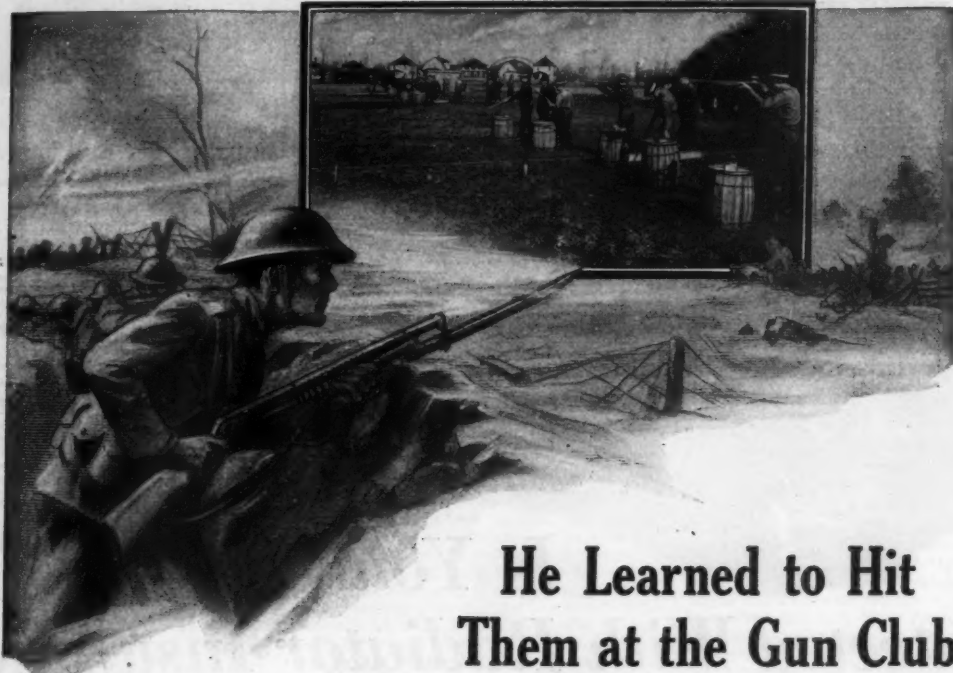
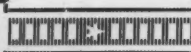


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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. C. P." St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly inform me if 'proven' is a proper word, and if so, how may it properly be used."

Proven is a Scotticism—a law term correctly used only in the rendering of what is a Scotch verdict—not *proven*. In English law "guilty" or "not guilty" alone are recognized; in Scots law *not proven* is allowed, and the accused is freed but under the stigma of possible guilt not confirmed by evidence. The modern use of *proven* for *proved* is erroneous and should be discouraged.

"G. W. P." Berkeley, Cal.—"What is the pronunciation and meaning of the word *moron*?"

Moron is pronounced *mo'ron*—o as in *go*, o as in *not*. It means: "A type of feeble-minded person, of higher intelligence than an idiot."

"R. B. S." New Westminster, B. C., Can.—"Is there any authority for the usage of *alright* as one word like *already*, or must it always be written as *all right*—two words?"

In best usage this term is always written as two words, *all right*. Formerly *alright* was in vogue, but it is now obsolete. *Already*, however, has survived, but originally was written "all ready."

"B. S." Portland, Ore.—"When quoting a letter of several paragraphs within another letter is it sufficient to place quotation-marks at the beginning of the first paragraph and the end of the last, or should they appear at the beginning of each quoted paragraph?"

When the matter quoted is composed of successive paragraphs, each paragraph is preceded by quotation-marks, but the marks are not needed at the end of any of the paragraphs except the last one.

"A. C." New Orleans, La.—"Which is correct—'One and one-quarter miles' or 'one mile and one quarter'?" "A" claims the first; "B" the second."

"A's" claim is correct. "One and one-quarter miles" is right. "One mile and one quarter" leaves unexpressed what it intends to express, one mile and one quarter of a mile. This is an awkward rendering, and the first is acknowledged standard usage.



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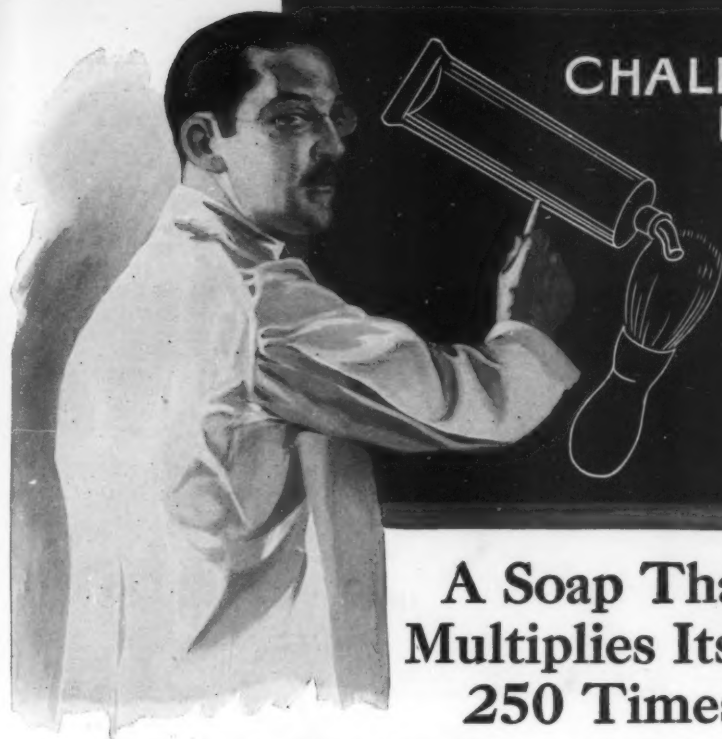
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